The New-York Times.

VOL. X.---NO. 2876. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Important News from the Federal Capital.

Probable Action of the Special House Committee.

The Views of a South Carolina Planter on Secession.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Two Millions Wanted on the First of January.

The Issue of Ten Millions in Treasury Notes Necessary.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 7.

The purpose of the Select Committee on the State of the Union seems to be misconceived, and Speaker Pennington is denounced for not appointing representative men, who could control their respective parties. The members of the Committee are merely spokesmen for their delegations, and will act under and by their advice. Mr. Humphrey would hardly undertake to say what the State of New-York would be willing to do in this great settlement. His delegation will meet and agree upon a proposition which Mr. Humphrey shall present for New-York, and so with all the States. If the Committee then agree upon and report a settlement, it will not only receive the approval of Congress, but it will probably be approved by the country. The conservative complexion of the Committee was designed to secure delay in State action. The Committee gives much better satisfaction than at first. No notice calling it together has yet been given, and probably will not be this week.

I am authorized to say that only Boyce, of South Carolina, and Hawkins, of Florida, will resign on the Committee. Davis, of Mississippi, Love, of Georgia, and Houston, of Alabama, will serve, although great efforts have been made by people from their States to induce them to resign. They are willing to accept a compromise, and will do all in their power to save the Union.

Although it is constantly denied, I am confident that a majority of Republicans will be ready for any compromise not involving the loss of the personal self-respect of those who voted for Lincoln, and the dignity of the Northern States. Tappan, of New-Hampshire; Adams, of Massachusetts; Ferry, of Connecticut; Howard, of Michigan; Washburne, of Wisconsin, and Aldrich, of Minnesota, will be very strict in insisting upon the dignity of the North, and no sacrifice of Republican principles. The conservatives will be in a majority, and will probably offer a compromise like the following, as an amendment to the Constitution, reaffirming the right of the States to regulate their internal institutions; making stronger provisions for the rendition of fugitive slaves; repealing the present obnoxious Fugitive law, leaving out such provisions as an extra fee to the United States Commissioner in case of conviction, and giving the slave a right to trial by jury before the United States Courts; and prohibiting the States from passing laws to obstruct the execution of it. A planter from the interior of South Carolina, who owns a large number of slaves, says that such a compromise would, he thinks, satisfy a majority of his State, if the leaders and the Press would only inform the people of its provisions, and the true state of affairs. He is just from home, and says the people are wild with the disunion sentiment, all produced by the politicians. He says he knows the State would vote against reopening the Slave-trade, if the question were submitted to them now. She will go out of the Union inevitably on the 17th, but he thinks that when the experiment has been tried, she will come back, and that every man who helps to produce the present revolution is signing his own death warrant, as a great revulsion of sentiment must take place as soon as calmness prevails again. He gives many interesting facts concerning the state of affairs. He is a member of the Legislature, and also of the State Convention, but strong for the Union. He says that what few conservatives there are in the State are completely overwhelmed and rendered powerless by the popular revolutionary current.

The dispatch of Wednesday should have read, "Mr. Lincoln desires everything done possible to save the Union, without degrading his party or the North," instead of "without regarding his party or the North." Such a letter was received here, notwithstanding the denials.

The representatives of the People's Pacific Railroad here will submit their plans and propositions on Monday, if they can get the floor. The matter will be referred to the Special Committee of the last session. The plan seems cheap and feasible. Some members of the Committee are favorable to it already.

Some coward is sending anonymous letters to the Republican Senators and Representatives. One was received by a Senator to-day, threatening and warning him to look out for his personal safety. He destroyed the letter at once, and took no further notice of it.

It occasions remark, that the Union speeches of John Cochrane in the House, and Saulsbury in the Senate, drew repeated and prolonged cheers from the crowded galleries, where last year every violent disunion sentiment was greeted in the same manner. Large orders have been given for Cochrane's eloquent and patriotic appeal to Hawkins, who is quite a violent Revolutionist.

The first Executive dinner, at the President's mansion, to-day, complimentary to the Diplomatic Corps, was largely attended. Mr. Buchanan expressed the fear that it was the last series of these entertainments to be given in the Union. The levees will not open until after the holidays. Next week the Senators and Representatives will dine with the President.

I learn that Lord Lyons has written to England, giving a full statement of affairs in this country, but not officially to his Government.

Complaints of the English Government, at this time, against the constant violation of the laws and treaties prohibiting the African Slave-trade by our citizens, are regarded by all parties as indications that the sympathy of that Government will be with the Northern States against the Southern.

The Putnam Phalanx was reviewed by the President in front of the White House this morning. He complimented them highly, and made a patriotic Union speech.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, gives notice that he will call up and press his proposition, calling upon all to pledge their lives, property and honor to preserve the Union. He will then speak, and those who refuse to subscribe to his call will be properly characterized and pointed out to the country.

Secretary Cass is urged by his friends to give the public his views on the present crisis. He will probably do so.

The President expressed the opinion to-day, that unless relief shall come speedily, the Government wheels will stop, and its credit be repudiated.

Senator Latham gives it as his opinion that there would not be five hundred men in California favorable to a Pacific Republic, and that California will go with the Northern States. Several of the Missouri delegation claim that their State will decline uniting with either section, and will establish an Empire West of the Mississippi, to absorb eventually all the territories. Hon. George Briggs and others give out the idea that New-York will declare her independence, and set up as a free city, and still control the Southern trade.

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar has advised with the War Department as to the best rifle cannon and explosive shell that Georgia can purchase. I understand the gun and shell of Gen. James' invention were recommended as the most desirable.

Mr. Clay, late Minister to Peru, has called on President Buchanan, and the documents are being prepared to accompany a special message to Congress on the subject of the Peruvian claims. This message will probably be sent in in about ten days. At the same time, the case of Paraguay will be disposed of.

Capt. Maffitt, so successful in capturing slavers, has received an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon, expressing his admiration and thanks.

A proposition to press the passage of a Tariff bill, with a provision for a loan, was introduced before the Committee of Ways and Means, but was again withdrawn at the suggestion of a member, who urged the impropriety of considering a Tariff bill at this time, and its insufficiency to afford present relief, even if passed. No one would pay duty or purchase the loan. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, proposed, I understand, to repeal the warehousing system, and force the merchants to receive their goods and pay the duties. Mr. Phelps said he was ready to vote on the proposition, and to vote against it, unless it was the purpose of Congress to annihilate all commercial interests. Nearly two millions will be wanted on Jan. 1, to pay the interest on the public debt, and Secretary Cobb assures the Committee of Ways and Means that he will not have the means, unless he be authorized to issue Treasury notes for the current expenses of the Government, receivable in payment of public dues. Mr. Phelps will probably report a bill on Monday, authorizing the reissue of ten millions.

O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 7.

The President, to-day, explicitly expressed his determination to send no more troops to the forts near Charleston, and said everything would be done on his part to avoid a collision. Major Alexander has made no request for reinforcements, and it is represented that the best of feeling exists between the garrison at Fort Moultrie and the citizens of Charleston.

As an expedient for raising funds to meet the present wants of the Treasury, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means has suggested that immediate payment of duties on merchandize now in the public warehouses be enforced.

It is not probable that the Select Committee of the House will meet before next week. The opinion is well founded that Messrs. Hawkins and Boyce are the only two who will ask to be excused from serving thereon. The indications are that their requests will not be granted.

An editorial in the *Intelligencer* this morning recommends a Convention of the slaveholding States for the purpose of mutual consultation in respect alike to the dangers believed to be impending and the remedy deemed most adequate to avert them. It is said to be indicative of a plan now maturing here to effect this object.

The following is an extract from a letter to Hon. John C. Burch, M. C. from California, by Theo. D. Judah, Esq., Civil Engineer, and one of the corporators named in Col. Curtis' Pacific Railroad bill:

San Francisco, Nov. 9, 1860.

Believing that a practical line existed for the Pacific Railroad across Central California, I determined before the next session of Congress to examine the various passes of the Sierra Nevada in the vicinity. I have examined a route through Georgetown, in El Dorado County; a route *viâ* Illinoistown and Dutch Flat, near the old Truckie route, and also, the Henness route, *viâ* Nevada and Eureka. The result is, that I have found a practicable and good railroad route across the Sierra Nevada, *viâ* Illinoistown, Dutch Flat and Lake Pass. The distance from Sacramento to the Summit is 104 miles; to the State line about 115 miles; to Neil's Crossing, on the main Truckie, 132 miles, and to Virginia City, 162 miles. There is no grade over 100 feet per mile. We go out of Summit Valley through what I call Lake Pass, while Fremont's route, or the old emigrant road, goes over Truckie Pass, which is about 700 feet higher than, and a few miles off, my route. We strike the foot of; Truckie Lake or the cabins of the Dinner-party, nine miles from the summit, and from there it is an easy grade down the Truckie River, descending about forty feet per mile, over a smooth country. The elevation of the Pass is 6,690 feet. There are two other passes leading out of Summit Valley, which I had not time to explore, but either of them are practicable, although a little higher. This route is at least 150 miles shorter than the Beckwith route, crosses the State at its narrowest point, and is on a direct line to the Washoe mines. I will undertake to build a railroad over this route in two years for $70 000 per mile, from Sacramento to the State line or Washoe. Then the question of crossing the Sierra Nevada, I consider solved.

The Northern and Eastern mails for the Southwest, *viâ* the Virginia and Tennessee railways, laid over at Alexandria this morning. They will be forwarded to-night.

Mr. Dundas, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, has been ill for two months past, and is still at home, in a critical condition.

The Putnam Phalanx, under a military escort, visited the White House this morning. The President was addressed by Judge Advocate Stuart, and cordially responded to the Union sentiments enunciated. He said it was the first time he had had the gratification of seeing so full a corps in Continental uniform. During the period of the Revolution, many of the soldiers were but poorly clad, and without this distinctive costume. A large crowd, including the Executive officers and their ladies, were present.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.

There is much diversity of opinion among Republicans as to the merits of the proposition to refer so much of the President's message as relates to domestic disturbances to a select Committee, composed of one from each State. Although the resolutions were voted for by some of the most thorough-going Republicans in the House, there are others, in the Senate as well as in the House, who regard the course of their friends in this case as highly impolitic. But, I believe that the prevailing impression is, that the Committee will amount to nothing, one way or another. The President has recommended most important changes in the Constitution, by which Slavery is to be expressly acknowledged, and extended over every foot of the public domain. He professes to regard these changes as necessary to the preservation of the Union, and there can be no doubt that his official indorsement of these Southern ultraisms will greatly increase the confidence with which they will be insisted on by the South. Southerners generally seem to think such changes possible, and that the South ought to demand them. It was probably the object of the President to irritate and aggravate the sectional controversy, and to stimulate the South to make exorbitant demands upon the North, by way of embarrassing his successor. The consequence may be, that the Southern members of the Committee, however wise and moderate, will not dare to abate from these lofty exactions; and since a majority of the Committee must necessarily be Anti-Republicans, they may recommend to Congress measures utterly revolting to the moral sense of the North, and which, so far from securing a majority of votes in that section, would not be acceptable to a single Free State.

Probably nothing would so much gratify the President as the utter failure of all schemes of conciliation. I draw this inference from the course he has pursued in recommending measures so extremely repugnant to Northern sentiment, that the least objectionable of them—I mean the proposition to establish a slave code for the Territories—was rejected by a Democratic Convention at Charleston. He now insists that this dogma shall be engrafted upon the Constitution, and is so weak as to suppose, or so insincere as to pretend to believe, that not only the Northern Democrats who supported Douglas, but the Republicans, will accept it.

If the Select Committee shall make these preposterous propositions the basis of their action, it may be set down as certain that its labors will be in vain. I have no idea that the Republicans who voted for the resolutions creating the Committee, intended to sanction anything of the kind; and I doubt not that they will be found shoulder to shoulder with those who voted against raising the Committee, in opposing any concession of principle to the Slavery propagandists. But should the Republicans be overruled, and should both houses of Congress by majorities adopt Mr. Buchanan's views, it would amount to nothing more than a recommendation to the States and the people; for, luckily, it rests not with Congress to make changes in the fundamental laws of the country.

There is no danger, therefore, that the Select Committee will do any great harm. If their deliberations result in the recommendation of any just and reasonable measure of conciliation, which shall meet the views of the North as well as the South, it will be well; but if it shall attempt to appease Southern arrogance, by proposing dishonorable concessions on the part of the North, its labors will have been in vain—that is all.

The disunionists, by their efforts to break up the Union, have, during the last three or four months, half abolished Slavery. Six months ago first rate "field hands" sold readily for $1,500. During the Fall we were informed by the newspapers of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, that the disunion threats of the Breckinridge demagogues had reduced the price of negroes 30 to 50 per cent; and these statements were fully corroborated by the actual sales. And now that these secession threats are being actually carried into execution, the value of negroes has been reduced one hundred per cent., and "A No. 1" hands can be bought for $750. So Slavery has been half abolished already; and there can be no doubt that actual secession will bring about another reduction of fifty to one hundred per cent. I learn from private sources that the pecuniary distress in Tennessee and North Carolina is unprecedented, and that worse times are anticipated. All kinds of property has depreciated to a ruinous extent, and especially property in slaves. Thousands of the wealthiest slaveholders of the South are hovering on the verge of bankruptcy, in consequence of the disunion enterprises of South Carolina and other States.

These premonitory symptoms of the ruin which disunion will bring upon the South cannot fail to open the eyes of the people. The fact is too conspicuous to be unobserved by the dullest slaveholder, that the disastrous reduction in the price of negroes, as well as other property, has resulted solely from the efforts which have been made to dissolve the Union. The people cannot fail to see that the election of Mr. Lincoln need not have affected prices to the value of one cent in the dollar, and would not have done so if the defeated party had quietly acquiesced in the will of the majority.

The great demand for and high price of cotton have conspired to ward off the full weight of the blow which the Disunionists have struck at the credit and capital of the South. If Europe shall be precipitated into a desolating war next Spring, as is anticipated by many—if Garibaldi shall call his million of Italians to arms, as he has promised to do, in order to make war upon Austria—it is not improbable that the whole of Europe will embark in the contest. In that event, it is easy to foresee that the demand for cotton must be curtailed to an extent which will be utterly prostrating to the present high prices, while the value of slaves must be reduced below the point at which they can be profitably held. If the most perfect harmony should be restored in this country, the depressing effects of a general European war upon the price of cotton and the value of slaves would be serious; and if to this calamity be superadded the perils of disunion and civil war, it may be doubted if Slavery itself can survive the ordeal. Indeed, it is not at all out of the range of possible—I had almost said probable—events, that Slavery may be overthrown within the next year or two, in consequence of the treasonable experiment which is now being inaugurated. If such a catastrophe shall happen, the South can only blame herself.

OBSERVER.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

DISPATCHES AND CORRESPONDEFCE.

REPORTS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, Friday, Dec. 7.

A bill was submitted on Thursday, in the Legislature, providing holidays to be observed thereafter in the State on June 28, the anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie, Good Friday, Christmas, January 1, Thanksgiving and Fast Days, omitting the Fourth of July.

The election count was finished to-night. Judge Magrath leads the successful ticket. Messrs. Miles, Rhett and Spratt are also elected. There is great rejoicing to-night among the friends of the gentlemen elected.

REPORTS FROM GEORGIA.

Macon, Friday, Dec. 7.

The disunion feeling is still increasing in Georgia. The certainty of the secession of Alabama and South Carolina will tend greatly to strengthen the Secessionists of this State. Mr. Cobb, a brother of the Secretary of the Treasury, speaks here to-night in favor of disunion.

The Fair of the Cotton Planters' Convention at this city has been postponed until next Monday, owing to the delay in the arrival of the goods imported direct from Belgium.

The banks in this State have all suspended. Those in Alabama will suspend next week, by private agreement. They have pledges from leading Secessionists to relieve them from the legal penalties resulting from suspension.

Milledgeville, Ga., Friday, Dec. 7.

Mr. Fulton, of Columbia, offered resolutions in the House to-day, requesting the Congressmen from Georgia to propose to the Congress of the United States the appointment of Commissioners on the part of the North and the South, whose duty it shall be to provide for a peaceable dissolution of the Union, and an equitable distribution of the property between the two sections.

THE SECESSION FEELING IN FLORIDA.

Charleston, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Senator Yulee, of Florida, has written a letter from Washington to the Legislature of that State, announcing that upon learning at any time of the determination of Florida to dissolve connection with the Northern States, he will promptly and joyfully return home to support the banner of the State to which he owes allegiance.

Col. Blackburn, Federal Marshal for the Northern District of Florida, is closing up the business of his office preparatory to resigning.

The secession feeling in Florida is quite as universal as in South Carolina.

REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 7.

Advices from Texas state that Mr. Stewart, member of the Legislature of Texas, from Gonzales, has issued a circular, in accordance with the resolutions of a meeting held in that place, inviting the members of the Legislature to be in Austin on the third Monday in December, for the purpose of holding an extra session, and to take the necessary steps for calling a State Convention.

Gov. Houston promises to resign if the people of the State demand the convoking of the Legislature.

The hoisting of Lone Star flags in the towns of Texas continues to go on, and the people throughout the State appear to be united in their feeling of resistance to the Administration of Mr. Lincoln.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN GEORGIA.

[The following letter is from a Northern gentleman well known to the whole community, who is as staunch a Republican as there is in the State of New-York, and whose sentiments are entitled to implicit credence.—Ed. Times.]

Savannah, Ga., Monday, Dec. 3, 1860.

Henry Ward Beecher, in one of his lectures, says in substance, that the excitement at the South is like the boiling kettle, that boils over and puts the fire out.

How mistaken Mr. Beecher is, and oh! how fearfully he deceives others. All whom he convinces will find themselves fatally deceived. Could he be permitted to look upon this town, he would be constrained to say that it is one of the most quiet and one of the loveliest cities he ever saw. On the Sabbath the hotel bar-rooms and the grog-shops are closed. The people are a church-going people, and Mr. Beecher would discover less excitement here than is exhibited in his church on the Sabbath.

Yet the pulse beats strong and the will is resolute. There is no noise, no taunts, no defiant threats. The people of this State have come to the conclusion, erroneously, that the mass of Northern people are hostile to them and to their institutions, and would, if they had the power, abolish the institution of Slavery.

The speeches of public orators and the enactment of Personal Liberty bills, which, in some of the States, virtually annul the Fugitive Slave law, have led them to this conclusion. There are, doubtless, some who would prefer disunion under any circumstances, believing that the interests and prosperity of the Cotton States would be thereby greatly promoted. But I believe that the great mass of the citizens of Georgia would desire the perpetuation of the Union under which we have so long lived, and which has made us a prosperous and powerful nation, if there could be any satisfactory reliance that their rights would be protected. Unfortunately, the North and South, as I believe, misunderstand each other, and these errors of opinion, it is to be feared, cannot easily or in time be corrected. The North has not understood the Southern feeling—it has not believed that there was any general desire or determination on the part of the South to secede. It has regarded all such declarations as mere menace, and never seriously intended to be put into execution. Fatal misbelief.

It has been understood that whenever misguided or over-zealous men attempted to overthrow the Union, conservative and Union-loving men would combine in such numbers as to save the Union from all harm.

There are no political parties here now. The South is united, but not the States. The most moderate men, who have clung to the Union, seem to have given up all hope, if not all desire, to save it. Like true sailors, who have strained every nerve to save the ship, but finding all efforts ineffectual, they look calmly on to see the noble ship dashed upon the breakers.

Not doubting that so long as I lived I was to be a citizen of the United States, I have never stopped to calculate the value of the Union—whether the North or the South, the East or the West, was to profit or lose most by its dismemberment. The time has come when the value of the Union must be calculated.

Mr. Opdyke and others, a Committee on the part of the New-York Board of Currency, in their report say: "But secession cannot take place, either peaceably or forcibly. There can be little doubt that a large majority of the people of the South, with the entire North, will oppose it. It is believed that in no State save South Carolina are the Secessionists in a majority."

That South Carolina is a unit in regard to secession there can be no doubt. Its Convention will assemble on the 17th of this month. The Committee will then learn that South Carolina can secede peaceably if permitted, forcibly if necessary.

She confidently hopes, by early and decisive action, to drag the other Cotton States along with her. Should coercion be used on the part of the General Government, (and I believe South Carolina would prefer it,) probably every Slave State would rush to her rescue. If the Union can be preserved, it will not be by forcible means. A Union maintained by force of arms alone, without fraternal feeling, would not be worth preserving. A repeal of obnoxious laws—a determination to do justice to every part of the Union—are indispensable.

It will require all the wisdom and forbearance of just men everywhere to keep us longer united, if it be not now too late.

I have read in the Times of the 29th November, a "Narrative of the Sufferers in Savannah," containing, among other things, the statement of James Sinclair. This statement is grossly wrong, and does great injustice to the people of Savannah. Sinclair and his companion stopped at the Scriven House, each having a carpet bag as baggage. Occasionally they took a meal at the hotel, and would be absent a day or two at a time. From the Scriven House they removed their carpet-bags to a negro barber's, and from there they went to the City Hotel, where the landlord refused to receive them. They represented themselves at various times as pursuing different occupations—at one time as watchmakers, and at others as carpenters, &c. Their conduct was suspicious, and as they were without employment, they were requested to leave the city. This they refused to do. One evening they were discovered coming out of a notorious house of ill-fame. They were arrested by a self-constituted committee, and punishment inflicted upon them. Both confessed that they were monte card-players, and were not mechanics.

As for Blyler, who is represented to have been covered with *hot* tar and then knocked over the head by a policeman with such severity as to break his skull, from which injury he died, and was buried on the 24th November, I have the satisfaction of informing you that Blyler "still lives." He married a notorious prostitute, and disregarding repeated warnings, he gambled with the negroes, sold them liquor and received their stolen goods. He was whipped at night and ordered home. After his punishment, he ran rapidly along the streets, and a watchman who supposed he was a fugitive from justice, ordered him to stop. Refusing to do this, the watchman, as a New-York watchman would do, knocked him over the head. Blyler went to New-York in the steamer, and is probably now in Philadelphia. Too much credence should not be given to the statements of those who have been punished here.

Unjust reports in the present state of excitement do great mischief. You will see by the proclamation of the Mayor that the citizens generally do not approve of this secret and summary mode of punishment, however much the individuals may deserve it.

The *Tribune* has some severe and unjust strictures upon Mr. S. L. Mitchill, for refusing to ship steerage passengers from New-York to Savannah. He only obeys the ordinances of this city, and is no more responsible than the editors of the *Tribune*.

Sixty-four passengers were sent to New-York by the *R. R. Cuyler*. They were mechanics and laborers who can find no employment here, and the city paid their passages. Others will doubtless follow, for Georgia is already overburdened by men who are likely to become a tax upon the public.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—UNANIMITY OF THE SECESSION SENTIMENT.

Columbia, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1860.

The Legislature did but little business yesterday, the largest portion of the day having been devoted to the College Commencement. In the Senate, a resolution was agreed to that when the body adjourn at 12 noon on the 13th December, it take a recess until the second Monday in January. It will be sent to the House to-day, but it is generally supposed it will not be concurred in.

Resolutions were introduced into both Houses, directing the Committee on Colleges, Religion and Education to inquire into and report by resolution, bill, or otherwise, as to how many teachers are employed in the various Normal and Common Schools of the State; how many males and how many females; how many are from Northern, and how many from Southern States; and whether or not it is conducive to the interests of the State to have the rising generations taught by parties whose proclivities are totally at variance with the institutions under which we live. The Committee will report some time during the week, and it is not unlikely that some action will be taken in reference to teachers from the Northern States.

With the exception of the presentation of petitions, this is all the business transacted in either House. To-day will be a busy one, as there are a number of special orders in each House, and some of them will most likely give rise to animated debates.

The rumors that reach here from the North, of the contemplated breaking up of the Cabinet, the attempts to get Congress to conciliate the people of the South by enforcing the Missouri Compromise, and the hundred and one others, only serve to amuse the leaders of secession. The grand stumbling-block to an amicable settlement yet remains, and as there is no power on earth that can remove it, so no human power can alter the determination of the people of South Carolina to leave the Union. As I have repeatedly said in my previous letters, the people of this State are a unit on the one great and fixed principle, they will never consent to remain a member of a Confederacy whose ruler has been raised to power by the votes of but one section of the country, and that section diametrically opposed to what they cherish as the most sacred of all institutions handed down to them by their forefathers. It is a fatally mistaken notion to think that South Carolina is alone in this great move. True, she has taken the initiatory step, but from the hundreds of letters and telegrams received in this city, within the last few days, I am led to confidently assert that when Mr. Lincoln takes his seat on the 4th March next, there will not be a Cotton State in the Union—Texas, probably, excepted. Words can scarcely express the unanimity and enthusiasm here—one must be on the spot to appreciate it fully—and being of a temperament not easily led away by excitement, looking on events as they occur, silently and calmly, I can come to no other conclusion than that our glorious Union is on the verge of ruin.

To judge from the music heard here a stranger would think he had landed in a French province. One of our old-fashioned national airs is never heard, but from every quarter,—from the pianos in hotel parlors, from private residences, from bands on parade, and from every conceivable instrument, comes the everlasting "Marseillaise;" if you happen to pass a residence, and a lady is singing in the parlor, it is the "Marseillaise," the only alteration in the words being in the first line, where "Carolina" is substituted for "France;" the small boys in the streets whistle the "Marseillaise," and that only, and, indeed, children of rather an older growth have caught the infection, and join in the general song—it has become something like the "harp of a thousand strings." I only refer to this fact, as another evidence of the feeling pervading all classes and conditions of society here.

Z.

REV. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE ON THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Danville, Ky., 1860.

Dear Sir: I have read your letter with deep interest; but the time is past when I can do anything towards directing the passions of our countrymen. What I could, I have attempted, long ago, and under auspices far more hopeful than any that now exist—as, amongst other things, my published letters to Mr. Sumner, Mr. Seward and Mr. Breckinridge may attest. All that is left to me is to stand in my lot, look the future steadily in the face, and abide whatever may come. *If the North insists on using the National Government to put down Slavery—or if the South insists on using it to perpetuate and extend Slavery*—in either case the continuance of the National Union is impossible.

In other words, there can be no union of States—except by force or on equal terms. For nearly ninety years—from 1775 till 1860—the public idea of the institution of slavery has found it compatible with the union of Colonies and of States. It is no longer so. The opinions of men must change, and their passions must moderate or we must not only divide, but must afterwards draw the sword; and, if possible, destroy each other. If God has forsaken us, our country is wrecked. If God is still gracious to us, a way will be found to extricate it from impending revolution. At present, the human means of deliverance seem to me to consist merely in these two great convictions, which, after all, are settled deeply in the hearts of men everywhere, namely: that there are unspeakable evils in the dissolution of the Union, and that there are inestimable blessings in its preservation. I do not see how these convictions are to make themselves effectually manifest; but neither do I see it to be impossible that they should do so.

If we can escape immediate convulsions, what will occur, in my opinion, will be the gradual consolidation of the entire South, in one opinion, and upon one man (probably Mr. Breckinridge) by 1864; and the permanent triumph of the Democratic Party in 1864, by means of the united South, and a certain portion, more or less considerable, of the Northern States. This is the best result I see to be possible; and I who say this am an old-fashioned Republican of the school of 1798—a Clay Whig—a steadfast Know-Nothing—and never yet voted for John C. Breckinridge, though he has stood towards me nearly in the relation of a son, since his orphanage in very tender infancy.

It is hardly worth while to say that Kentucky is, and always has been thoroughly for the Union, and that no man in it is more devoted to it than Mr. Breckinridge himself. Nay, he is one of the very few eminent public men from whose lips not even a *hypothetical* case of justifiable dissolution was ever heard. And the day may come when the recompense to his country for the terrible abuse lavished on him as a traitor to it, will be the sublime exercise of his great, wise and dauntless nature in the preservation of that very Union, which the passions of men, and the violence of parties have put in so much peril.

I have departed from my almost uniform habit in taking any notice of your long, earnest and deeply affecting letter. Accept what I have said as a proof of my sympathy with the patriotic spirit your letter breathes, and as a token of my respectful consideration of such special views presented in it as seem to me erroneous. Your friend and servant,

R. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

A SOUTHERN CONVENTION PROPOSED.

The *National Intelligencer* recommends the assembling, at an early day, of a Convention or Congress of Delegates, who shall be appointed by the several Slaveholding States, for the purposes of mutual consultation in respect alike to the dangers believed to be impending, and the remedy deemed most adequate to avert them. It thinks that the members of such a body "would seek to discover a basis of fair and honorable accommodation between the two sections, long arrayed against each other, as we firmly believe, more from a mutual misunderstanding of each other's opinions and tendencies, than from any antagonism either of *principles* or *interests*."

Of the possible refusal of any State to join such a Convention, and of the Slave-trade scheme, the *Intelligencer* says:

"If the very prospect of a pacification, as likely to grow out of the proceeding we commend, should disincline the people of any Southern State (which we do not apprehend,) to look with favor on its adoption, we have only to say that in such a determination her *Southern sisters would find the indication of a sentiment as much averse to them as to the Union itself.* Such a decision would clearly show that the pending agitation took its motive and origin from no desire to preserve the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, but from a deliberate purpose to cleave down that Constitution *because it stands in the way of objects to which Virginia is as much opposed as Massachusetts.* The State which should thus put herself in the wrong by assuming an air of superiority over her slaveholding confederates, would in that very act be disarmed of all power to injure seriously any others than herself."

The Close of the Canals.

OVER $3,000,000 OF TOLLS---INCREASE, $1,290,694 19.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Canal is practically closed. A few boats are being still pressed toward their destination; but no new clearances will be issued, and no additional tolls received.

It has been, in every way, a prosperous Canal season. The forwarders have gathered a rich harvest, and the State coffers have been most gratifyingly replenished.

And the future is full of promise. Most of the abundant crop of the present year is still to come forward. This insures a large business for next year, and justifies the hope that its revenue will largely exceed even that of this year.

The figures below, gratifying though they are, do not reveal all the agreeable facts connected with the season's management. *The expenses have been diminished almost in the same ratio that the revenue has been increased.*

Tolls received for the month of November, 1860	$411,559 45
Do. in 1859	267,231 44
Increase in 1860	$144,328 01
Tolls received from the opening of navigation to Dec. 1, 1860	$3,005,362 14
Do. in 1859	1,714,667 95
Increase in 1860	$1,290 694 19

Since the 1st of December, perhaps $2,000 or $3,000 have been paid—which will swell the large aggregate that amount.

—Hon. W. D. Kelley, Congressman elect from the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, received a few days ago from the Republicans of Springfield, Illinois, a barrel of wheat in payment of a wager which he made while speaking in that city at a ratification meeting. In the course of his address he said: I wager a ton of coal against a barrel of your wheat, that Pennsylvania will give more majority for Lincoln and Hamlin than Illinois will?" Pennsylvania did give a larger majority, and the Judge, is reminded of the wager by its payment.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Improvement in the Paris and London Money Markets.

FALL IN AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Reported Negotiation for the Sale of Venetia.

THE ALLIED ARMY BEFORE PEKING.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at 8 A. M. on the 24th, and from Queenstown on the 25th ult., arrived at this port last evening.

The *Fulton* arrived at Southampton, and the *Vigo* at Queenstown, on the morning of the 23d ult.

The *Bohemian* arrived off Londonderry on the evening of the same day.

The *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 25th ult.

A fall in American Railway Securities took place in London on the 23d.

Consols have improved. The London *Times* in its money article of the 24th says:

"Under the arrangement described yesterday between the Bank of England and the Bank of France, the Bank of England are to have full power to deal with the £2,000 000 of silver either by sale or otherwise, as they may deem fit. In fact, it is an absolute purchase from the Bank of France at a specific price, although the Bank of France will be allowed to take it back on the same terms, should they desire to do so."

The Bourse has been firm. Rentes 15 centimes higher on the 25th than on the day previous.

A telegram to the British Foreign Office had been received from Suez, stating, on the authority of the *China Mail*, of Oct. 1, that hostilities had commenced in the North; that two skirmishes had been fought with the Tartar cavalry, who had been repulsed; that the Allied army was waiting in a hostile position before Peking, and that negotiations had been opened by the Chinese, but not in a supplicatory manner.

The Royal Mail Company's West India steamer *La Plata* took fire between 1 and 2 o'clock on the 5th, in the outer dock. The flames raged with great fury, although about twelve engines and two steam-tugs were speedily got in readiness and commenced pouring vast quantities of water into the ship. The fore part of the ship is entirely gutted.

In English politics there were signs of returning animation. Lord Palmerston had given a grand banquet to the members of the Cabinet, and on the 23d ult. the Queen held a Cabinet Council at which all the Ministers were in attendance.

The Commanders and several of the officers of the *Hero* and *Ariadne* had received promotions on the safe return of the Prince of Wales.

The adjourned general meeting of the Atlantic Mail Company (Galway line,) on the 22d, was again merely *pro-forma*, a further adjournment till January next being agreed upon. A deputation from this Company was in Paris, endeavoring to obtain a contract for the French Mail service with America. The Company offer a weekly instead of a fortnightly line. Both the Emperor and Prince Napoleon are represented as favorable, although there are difficulties with reference to other Companies, which difficulties were expected to be removed. The Chambers of Commerce at Bordeaux, Havre and Nantes, support the proposal, and the Paris and Marseilles Chambers were discussing it.

The Arctic exploring yacht *Fox* had returned home from the coast of the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland, where she has been engaged surveying the route of the proposed North Atlantic Telegraph. She succeeded in examining and sounding the fiords on the south coast of Greenland, and proving their practicability for the reception of a cable. She also coasted down a considerable extent of the east coast, hitherto supposed to be inaccessible. The severity of the season in the northern regions is reported to have been greater this year than for twenty years past.

The London *Globe* confirms the report that the Queen will confer the vacant "Garter" on the Duke of Newcastle.

The Empress of the French continued in Scotland. She had quitted Edinburgh for Perth. Her reception at all points was quite cordial.

It was reported in Paris that the Emperor intends paying a flying visit to Windsor, in the course of a few weeks, to meet the Empress.

The French paper, *Centrale of Blois*, had been suspended for two months, for "violent attacks on the Constitution, and attempting to excite political passions under pretence of defending the interests of religion."

The Paris *Patrie* says, that other ministerial modifications are still expected. It is asserted that important modifications will be made in the present organization of the Corps Legislatif, whose powers will be made to more nearly approach those of our former Legislative Assemblies. The Ministry of the Colonies will, it is said, be suppressed, and the administration of its different branches distributed as follows, viz: The administration of the affairs of Algiers to be transferred to the Governor-General of Algiers, and the direction of the other Colonies to be again placed under the control of the Ministry of Marine.

A telegram, dated Naples, 22d ultimo, announces the serious illness of King Francis the Second. He is stated to have burst a bloodvessel on the 21st. A steamer was dispatched from Gaeta to Naples for physicians.

It is stated that in a private communication lately addressed to Victor Emanuel, the Emperor of the French intimated that if within a period King Francis does not evacuate Gaeta, the French fleet will no longer interfere with the operations of the Sardinian squadron against the city.

At the request of the King the whole Diplomatic Corps have quitted Gaeta. They arrived on the 23d in Rome. The Pontifical Nuncio, and the Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia and Russia have received the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Januarius from the King.

The Austrian forces in this Province amount to 130,000, divided into four corps. The cavalry is to be increased to 10,000 sabres. Austria possesses another army of 150,000 men, whose position could be readily changed so as to concentrate an effective force of 300,000 men for the defence of her positions in Upper Italy, on the Adriatic.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says negotiations for the cession of Venetia had commenced. A long conference on the subject took place in Paris on the 21st, between M. Thouvenel, Prince Metternich and M. Kisseleff.

The royal yacht of England, *Victoria and Albert*, having on board the Empress of Austria, touched at Plymouth on the 23d, for coal, *en route* for Madeira. The Empress was received with a royal salute.

The Austrian Government had adopted a new measure of rigor in Venetia. A decree orders all fathers of families to recall their sons from abroad, even if absent for their education.

News from Syria is to Nov. 4. Ismail Pasha (Gen. Kmety) had resigned his command, on account of having been reproached by Fuad Pasha with partiality for the Christians.

Advices from Circassia report the signal failure of Bariatinski's expedition against Daghestan. Great losses were suffered by the Russians.

The Italian Revolution.

GARIBALDI AND THE VENETIANS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Turin, Sunday, Nov. 18.

I have already mentioned that Garibaldi would be on the scene again ere long. I find a further proof of that assertion in a letter dated from Caserta, Nov. 6, and addressed by himself to the Committees of Assistance, the same which organized the expedition to Sicily. Here it is:

"Brethren, you have well saved the country; Italy owes in part to your efforts the deliverance of its Southern provinces. Do not separate; do not leave your undertaking incomplete. What you have done for Naples and Sicily you must also accomplish for Rome and Venice. The artifices and meanness of others should stimulate your zeal instead of discouraging you. The end must be attained. You will see me ever ready to hasten to the spot where the standard of Italy and VICTOR EMANUEL shall be raised."

This language is clear and precise, and you may be certain that it will be attended to by the persons to whom it is addressed.

THE ATTACK UPON GAETA.

A dispatch from Gaeta announces that the suburb of the Marine, which extends along the shore of the roadstead outside the town, was attacked on the 18th with great vigor by the Piedmontese. The citadel, which is near, returned the fire, and after a warm affair, in which the losses were nearly equal on both sides, the combat ceased without any important result having been attained.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SALE OF VENETIA.

Some of the Vienna journals have lately made allusions to the sale of Venetia, although in a somewhat timid manner, a letter from that city in the *Boersenhalle* reproaches them with being devoid of frankness, and declares that the question should be stated in these terms—war or cession; and it prefers the latter. It says:—

In presence of the symptoms which indicate that, even after the fall of Gaeta, the attack against Venetia will probably be adjourned, in order to allow a few months' time to organize the Italian national army, the Viennese journals begin to weigh the chances of a diplomatic solution. They admit that a war, even if successful, would have no advantage for Austria, for it is known in advance the attitude which France would assume on that eventuality. A defeat of the Piedmontese army, if France should prevent Austria from taking guarantees from Piedmont, would lead to nothing, and hostilities would have to be renewed until success should be gained, or until the prolongation of the conflict should exhaust the forces of Austria. In what then would consist the mediation which is spoken of to put an end to a new effusion of blood? No one can believe that France or England would declare for the maintenance of Austrian domination in Venetia. A mediation of the Powers could not be directed to anything else than to induce Austria to cede, in return for a just compensation, her rights to a costly property which must sooner or later slip from her hands. It is, unfortunately, impossible to find any other solution which would be pacific and advantageous. This is what the Viennese journals dare not yet avow, because they fear to see their sentiments of patriotism and loyalty placed in suspicion, so long as the Government continues to maintain the principle that Venetia is inalienable. Is not, however, the present the moment for putting aside this repugnance, and for opening a discussion on principle, blind respect for which may have deplorable consequences, without offering any guarantee that it will be maintained after all? What our Press ought to do is to show clearly, and without prejudice, the falsity of illusions which give to this fatal principle unchangeable stability in our official circles. Let it then venture to speak out plainly. The Austrian Government cannot be too often warned that a new war with Italy alone, or with Italy united to France, would again see Austria abandoned by all her "natural allies."

Great Britain and Mexico—Recall of the British Minister.

From the London Shipping Gazette, Nov. 23.

The withdrawal of the British Minister from Mexico is an event which has been so long anticipated that it will astonish no one. The only surprise is that, under the circumstances, our Government could have maintained diplomatic relations with a state situated as Mexico has been for years, and unhappily continues to be. The recall of Mr. OTWAY, and the appointment of Mr. MATHEW as his successor, favored the idea that Her Majesty's Government were disposed to act with promptitude, and to terminate the mistaken policy of countenancing MIRAMON and his party. Had this country cordially coöperated eighteen months ago, or even within the past year, with France and the United States, and given an unhesitating support to JUAREZ and the Constitutional Party, the horrible state of things which has prevailed, and still prevails, in Mexico, would have been speedily terminated, and the country might now, after its many trials and disasters, be steadily progressing under a settled Government. Since Mr. MATHEW has been appointed, he has exerted himself in every possible way, not only to protect British subjects from the outrages inflicted in all directions by MIRAMON and his followers; but he has, if we are not misinformed, made the strongest possible representations to his Government on the subject, and pointed out the course which they ought to pursue under the circumstances. Unfortunately, other counsel than that of Mr. MATHEW has prevailed, and has been followed, until the treatment experienced by British subjects *at the hands of MIRAMON and his priests has become so insupportable, and the barbarities practiced by them so detestable and shocking*, that our Government have been compelled to direct Mr. MATHEW to withdraw until the state of affairs in Mexico becomes more worthy of a civilized community.

What the next step taken by our Government may be remains to be seen, but assuredly some very decided course should be projected for the protection of the British subjects who are compelled to reside in Mexico, or sacrifice their means of subsistence. We cannot understand why we should hesitate to take prompt and decisive measures with the Republic of Mexico, whether we act in conjunction with France and the United States, or pursue simply an independent policy. The restrictive system adopted by the Provisional Government of Mexico, especially by the party which has until recently borne sway in Vera Cruz, and the grasping character of their Customs' regulations, have almost banished British shipping from the ports of Mexico. In the year 1856 but one British vessel appeared in the clearances from the port of Acapulco. At Mazatlan, the heavy import-duties, combined with certain concessions in favor of native merchants, in direct violation of a treaty which secures to British subjects complete commercial equality, have had the effect upon trade which might have been anticipated—so much so that the British shipping resorting there has diminished to something quite insignificant. In 1858 the entries and clearances of British shipping at Mazatlan hardly exceeded 1,500 tons. *We say that there seems to be no intelligible reason for the strange forbearance which our Government has displayed towards Mexico.* The manner in which it has countenanced the party of oppression, under whose auspices all the atrocities we read of have been committed, who have imposed forced loans upon British subjects, and exacted them with merciless cruelty, while the party to which all rational men look as the probable regenerators of the country, have been persistently ignored, is most remarkable. The foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government in this respect is to us, at least, inexplicable, and while we have been patiently awaiting a solution, events have occurred which clearly show that it was from the first mistaken, and that a very different policy must be adopted if British subjects are to remain any longer in Mexico, and if we are henceforth to maintain relations, diplomatic or commercial, with that country.

The Empress of the French in Edinburg.

From the Scotsman, Nov. 23.

The Empress, accompanied by the Countess DE MONTEBELLO, Madame DE SAULCY, and the Marquis DE LA GRANGE, left Douglas' Hotel in an open carriage about 11 o'clock on Wednesday forenoon, and proceeded by the Bridges, Nicolson street, and so on to Dalkeith.

A CURIOUS EPISODE.

A few minutes after 12 the coach arrived at the Duke's lodge-gate on the Dalkeith road, where the Marquis DE LA GRANGE alighted, walked up to the lodge, and asked the keeper if it was a day when admittance was to be had to the grounds. The keeper replied that strangers were not admitted by that gate, but by the palace gate in Dalkeith, adding, from having been previously apprised, and from the appearance of the Marquis, the interrogation, "Was it the Empress?" To this the Marquis replied "No." The gatekeeper was staggered: but as "No" was the answer, "No admittance" must be the rejoinder. The Marquis returned to the carriage, and the royal company drove on to Dalkeith, and through the principal street of that town, without exciting the slightest attention, till they arrived at the principal entrance to the Duke of Buccleuch's palace. There they announced themselves as strangers wishing to visit the place. The royal party being readily admitted, proceeded along the avenue on foot. Their mantle of *incognito* could not now be worn, as recognition immediately took place at the palace, and was followed by a hearty welcome.

The illustrious party were deterred from inspecting the romantic grounds of the palace by the weather, which had now become quite boisterous, the wind furiously howling among the trees, and scattering their sere leaves far and wide. Her Majesty therefore returned to the carriage, and left the palace at a quarter past one.

ADDRESS OF THE LORD PROVOST.

The Lord Provost called at Douglas' Hotel on Wednesday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, when his Lordship had the honor of being presented to the Empress, and met with a most cordial reception. The Lord Provost, we believe, assured Her Majesty that the Corporation of the city, as well as the whole of his fellow-citizens, were highly pleased and delighted that Edinburgh had been selected as a place of temporary sojourn during her visit to Scotland. He added that Her Majesty must have witnessed the interest which was felt and manifested in herself personally; and he hoped that this had not inconvenienced Her Majesty, but would rather be regarded as indicating the gratification which was felt at the confidence manifested by the Emperor of the French in the good feeling of the people of this country.

SPEECH OF THE EMPRESS.

The Lord Provost then read his address, and the Empress, in reply, was graciously pleased to say that she felt very much gratified at receiving this communication, and regretted that her knowledge of the English language would not allow her to express herself so fully as she could have wished. But she had a very kind and affectionate feeling towards Scotland and its people, and she regretted that her visit was necessarily so short. She would look back with much satisfaction to the very kind feeling manifested towards her in Edinburgh, and would always feel great pleasure at the recollection of her visit to the city. Her Majesty added that as she was visiting this country not in state, she could not receive any more formal address (which might be inconsistent with her duty to the Queen of England,) but she was very glad to be assured of the feeling entertained toward her by the citizens of Edinburgh, and was very happy to receive the address thus presented to her. Her Majesty assured the Lord Provost of the earnest desire on the part of the Emperor to maintain the alliance, and to cultivate a good feeling with the people of this country, and expressed a hope that the people of Great Britain would be fully persuaded of this.

The Lord Provost, having thanked the Empress for the gracious manner in which the address had been received, then took leave.

OBJECT OF THE EMPRESS' VISIT.

London Correspondence of the Guardian.

The motives of the Empress' visit are, of course, the subject of the most delightful theorizing, and the most exciting gossip, for the quidnuncs, who are pretty well tired of GARIBALDI, and CAVOUR, and the Emperor of Austria. Of course, the gentlemen who purvey scandal for such papers as *Le Nord* and *l'Indépendance Belge*, delight in the opportunity of insinuating, more or less openly, their unmanly scandals. But I believe the truth—on authority traceable to the Duchess of Hamilton herself—to be, that the health of the Empress is the sole reason of her sudden visit to Hamilton Castle—her object being to consult the celebrated Dr. SIMPSON, of Edinburgh. She has never recovered the shock of her sister's death. She is subject to an hysterical impression that she herself is suffering from the same ailment which proved fatal to the Duchess of Alba. It is very probable, as hinted by many likely to be well informed, that she thinks both the death of her sister, and her own—let us hope I may be right in calling them imaginary—ailments, are in the nature of judgments for the policy pursued by the Emperor towards the Pope. The Empress, I hear, is a true Spanish woman; however spirited and proud of adventure and pleasure, she is thoroughly under the thumb of her confessor. Of course he is no priest if he does not improve the opportunities of his post to the advantage of Holy Church. Perhaps this disposition of mind in the Empress may have rendered the Emperor even more disposed than he would otherwise have been to agree to the hurried and unceremonious departure of the Empress for Scotland. It is not true that the Empress condescended to a Hansom from London Bridge to CLARIDGE's. The party had flies, I suppose, from the hotel. Nor is it true that M. DE PERSIGNY showed no recognition of the presence of his imperial mistress. Though he was not present at the station to receive her, he was one of the first to call at CLARIDGE's after the arrival of the party. I am sorry to hear that Dr. SIMPSON has been unable, owing to an attack of pleurisy, to receive or visit his beautiful and interesting would-be patient.

The Napoleon Hoax in London.

From the London Post.

In London, on Wednesday, the cry was raised, "The Emperor NAPOLEON had landed!" Crowds rushed to the London Bridge, and crowds to the Southwestern. Rumor soon magnified itself into positive assertion, and Scotland Yard was applied to. Straightway a large force of Police was sent down to the station to keep the surging crowd from too near an approach to Majesty. Still matters were only at the state of assertion, when suddenly the telegraph was set to work at Winchester, and the great news was converted into a certainty. A guard telegraphed to the Board that he had got NAPOLEON in the first compartment of a first-class carriage in the 2:30 from Portsmouth. On this—endless excitement. The train was watched for, prayed for. At last it duly rumbled into the station. Directors were there, and big and little officials, and long-nosed police, and quick-eyed reporters; and last, not least, it is averred, a posse of French secret police sprang from the ground, having arrived, by some tunnel only known to the French, from Leicester-square. The hubbub was great; dozens of hands were laid on the doors of all first compartments of first-class carriages. Who should first greet him? The astonished passengers could hardly get out. Where was he? Why, sure enough, in a first compartment there was found a quiet-looking gentleman, with the prominent nose and the moustache and imperial of the victor of Solferino. As such he was hailed. "Ave Cæsar!" cried the Board, and "Hooray for the Hemperor!" shouted the crowd. The police pushed them back. The reporters duly noted the "ovation," and room was made for the Imperial movements. High beat the hopes of the Hansoms. Earnest, though humble, were the four-wheelers, when suddenly the group about the carriage parted asunder. The astonished gentleman explained to the unwilling auditors who he was, and a magistrate with spectacles, two railway interpreters and four traveled Britons, affirmed that he was not the Emperor. This being confirmed by the general verdict of the crowd, including the "French detectives," he was permitted to escape from his strange and novel situation. The British public were undoubtedly "sold," to use the phrase current among the masses in the Waterloo Road. Nevertheless, many held that NAPOLEON ought to have come, and that he would still come, and they remained near the station till a late period of the afternoon. The police stayed three hours at the station, till, finding there was no possible reason for their pretence, they marched back to Scotland Yard. Meanwhile, the news had spread through London, and for a few hours the hoax enjoyed a very lively existence.

The Prince of Wales at Oxford.

The Prince of Wales arrived in Oxford on the 21st ult., accompanied by Major-Gen. the Hon. R. BRUCE and Lieut.-Col. KEPPEL. The Oxford City Rifle Corps, under the command of Col. NORTH, M. P., attended as a guard of honor, and on the arrival of the Prince they saluted his Royal Highness by presenting arms, the band playing the National Anthem. His Royal Highness then proceeded in his private carriage to Frewen Hall, and the City Rifle Corps followed. The Mayor of Oxford was on the platform to receive His Royal Highness, to whom he was introduced by Major-Gen. BRUCE. The railway station and approaches to it were thronged with people, who cheered His Royal Highness very heartily. Flags floated from the various churches, public buildings, and private houses; merry peals were rung, and the whole city presented a scene of unusual animation. During the day His Royal Highness was waited on by Col. NORTH, M. P., and many distinguished members of the University, and in the afternoon made several calls.

On the following day the Corporation of Oxford presented to His Royal Highness the following address:

"To His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales: We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Oxford, in council assembled, beg to congratulate your Royal Highness on your return to your native land, after your prosperous tour through Canada and the United States of North America; on the cordial reception you have met with, not only among Her Majesty's dutiful subjects, but also from our kinsmen, the citizens of the United States. It is a great pleasure to us to welcome your Royal Highness once more in our ancient city, after you have passed the perils of land and sea during so long a period of travel, and we are gratified to know that your Royal Highness' time has been so happily spent, and that your visit has been so highly satisfactory to your Royal parents, to yourself, and to all with whom you have been pleased to associate."

The Prince expressed the gratification which it afforded him to receive a congratulatory address from the Corporation of the City of Oxford, in whose prosperity he took a lively interest, and remarked that he valued very highly the compliment which the City Rifle Corps had paid him on the previous day, by assembling to do honor to him on his arrival here.

Honduras.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of this country, as of the other Central American States, we have known comparatively little, save as they have been agitated by internal revolution, or been the scene of foolish or fillibustering expeditions. Honduras, however, has been free from many of the evils which have afflicted her sister Republics. She has been more secluded, less aspiring, while she has been blessed with a more stable government. Never were her prospects brighter than at the present. The people are at peace among themselves, and rejoice that they have a man at the head of Government whose genius and courage, whose patriotism and wisdom, command universal respect. Disappointed political aspirants may hate him, and say all manner of evil against him, but from the people he came, and the great heart of the people is with him, and SANTOS GUARDIOLA is acknowledged to be *the man* for the *country* and the *times*.

Largely through his influence the country has been recently opened, as never before, to commerce and foreign enterprise. He invites colonization. He offers, through the means of a recently organized company, the most splendid inducements to industrious farmers to settle upon the rich table lands of the interior, where they can produce coffee, rice, sugar-cane, and fruits and grains of the greatest variety and richest abundance, while they may rejoice in a climate the most salubrious beneath the sun. The exports from Honduras have hitherto been comparatively small, owing to the difficult and dangerous transit over the mountains to the coast. But this has been obviated by an act of the last Legislature granting to WM. C. BURCHARD, Esq., and his associates, the exclusive privilege of navigating, by steam, the three principal rivers—Aquam, Tinto and Patook. This will enable those interested to command the entire trade of the interior, and develop the riches of a country hitherto but little known.

For this purpose a Company has just been organized, composed of some of the wealthiest firms of this city, and they design at once to put a steamboat upon the River Tinto, and commence the export of hides, sarsaparilla, India-rubber, dye woods, gums, and the various productions with which the country abounds. Mr. BURCHARD, who has been recently appointed United States Consul for the interior of Honduras, is a prominent citizen of that country, and from his family relations there and official position, is able to wield such an influence as to guarantee to the Company success in its most laudable enterprise. They have a charter from the Government of Honduras, the most liberal in its grants of lands and privileges, which cannot fail, under judicious management, to secure wealth and prosperity both to the Company and country. Hon. JAMES BISHOP, distinguished for his integrity and business talent, is the chosen President and financial agent of the Company.

—Prof. G. C. E. Weber, of the Cleveland Medical College, narrowly escaped serious injury a few days ago from an insane man upon whom he had performed an operation for fistula. The lunatic became infatuated with the idea that the operation had been bunglingly performed, and having determined to revenge himself, succeeded in coming upon Prof. Weber as he was walking through the streets of Cleveland. By adroit management the Professor succeeded in avoiding any attack from the lunatic until he procured aid and had him secured.

—The friends of Col. McClure, Chairman of the People's State Committee of Pennsylvania, have presented him with a magnificent gold watch, valued at $350. It is inscribed: "Freedom and Protection. To Col. A. K. McClure, from his personal and political friends in Philadelphia, for his energy, ability and fidelity as Chairman of the People's State Committee, 1860."

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

CLERICAL WIT.—Rochester (N. Y.) is blessed with a clergyman named LAURIE, who is represented as being remarkably eloquent, successful and eccentric. As an evidence of the latter quality, the following anecdote will be pertinent. A few weeks ago, Mr. LAURIE exchanged pulpits with Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, of this City, and upon his rising to give out the opening hymn, many persons who had gone to church only to hear their favorite, retired; whereupon Mr. LAURIE, hymn book in hand, paused—looked gravely around and quietly remarked, "All those who came here to worship E. H. CHAPIN have now an opportunity to retire; and those who came to worship the Everlasting God will please unite in singing the following hymn." There was no further departure till the service was concluded.

THE INFANT CZAR.—ALEXANDER, Czar of all the Russias, was presented with a son on the 21st September. He was puzzled to find a name for him, and applied to the spiritual medium, who, after a considerable amount of hocus-pocusing, designated the name PAUL; and late papers are filled with accounts concerning his christening and the attendant ceremonies. He has already been appointed chief of several regiments.

FENCING MATCH.—The Chicago Zouaves are still before the people. A fencing match was recently made between their champion fencer, DE VILLIERS, and the crack fencer of a Cleveland corps, HORN. The meeting took place in a public hall, which was crowded to repletion. The former made 151 thrusts and the latter 13. At the close of the tenth round HORN withdrew, yielding the match and the stakes to the Zouavian representative.

FOLLET'S CUNNING.—One of our City clergymen was neatly taken in and done for this past week by FOLLET—a noted thief, whose capture the Western Police have struggled in vain to achieve during the past five years. The clergyman found a $500 bank note, and with that eminent honesty which, unfortunately, belongs only to persons of his cloth, advertised the same in the public prints. Shortly after FOLLET, dressed like an elderly farmer, called upon the divine and told him he had lost a similar amount, and that if the note found was his it would have upon its back the name of WM. HARVEY, Williamsburgh. The clergyman produced the bill, and as there was no such marks thereon, it was decided that the ownership was vested in some other person than the worthy farmer. The next day a confederate, to whom FOLLET had communicated the marks that were on the note, called on the finder, and having satisfied him of the accuracy of his knowledge, received the same from the unsuspecting dominie. FOLLET's note to the clergyman, detailing the trick, with characteristic effrontery, has been shown us, and we can but regret that such talent as is certainly possessed by this rogue should be kept concealed in so dirty a napkin.

SECESSION BONNETS.—The Charleston *Mercury* gives the following description of a bonnet worn by a South Carolina lady: "The bonnet is composed of white and black Georgia cotton, covered with a net-work of black cotton, the streamers ornamented with palmetto trees and lone star, embroidered with gold thread, while the feathers are formed of white and black worsted." Can't some of our Connecticut girls rig up a bonnet distinctive of that much-abused State? Trim it with pumpkin vines, squash buds and cherry-ripes, and adorn it with corn tassels and wooden nutmegs.

JUSTICE TO JUDAS.—There is yet hope for CALEB CUSHING. It is stated in the Belgian *Independence* that an old and curious MSS. was recently found, and is about to be published, which proves conclusively that Judas Iscariot was one of the most conscientious and honorable of men, and that in all his proceedings he had been influenced by none but the most proper and eminently consistent motives. This being so, we feel that those persons who are disposed to consider the course of Mr. CUSHING as calculated to prejudice his future reputation are in the wrong, and that possibly there may at some future day be found some one who will perform a similar service for CALEB as has been done for Judas of old.

POTTER STILL LIVES.—The greatest and most persistent efforts were made in the late election to defeat Bowie-knife JOHN, and Mr. ARNOLD, a popular merchant and Old-Line Whig, was nominated by the Democrats, who publicly and defiantly boasted that the hero of the PRYOR affair would no longer vex the Virginians by his sturdy presence in the House. The result is, that POTTER is reëlected by a stronger vote than ever before—running ahead of his opponent nearly 3,000 votes, and leading LINCOLN in every county.

TIT-FOR-TAT.—Gen. LANE, late Democratic candidate for Vice-President, is a bitter foe to Mr. NESMITH, the newly-elected Senator from Oregon. When NESMITH was Superintendent of Indian Affairs, LANE left no stone untouched which could aid in his expulsion from that office, and NESMITH has now paid LANE in his own coin, with interest, by ousting him from his warm nest in the Senate. "Turn about is fair play" still holds good.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND COLUMBUS.—The discoverer of America, we all know, was not treated as he should have been by the Powers that existed in his day—and South Carolina, who believes in giving every one his due, proposes to call the expected-to-be Confederacy the "Republic of Columbia," which would be a good thing for COLUMBUS.

JACKALOO THE CHINAMAN.—This unfortunate fellow, who is confined in the jail at Trenton, (N. J.,) awaiting his trial for the sloop *Spray* murders, has a hard row to hoe. The poor man cannot read our papers or books, nor can he write. He has no comforting friends to call upon him; he has no smoking or chewing tobacco, and is to all appearances in the most continual state of despondency. He has lately been supplied with some pictorial papers, over the illustrations of which he soberly ponders for hours. He is in constant apprehension of physical punishment, and imagines every time his cell-door is opened that his death-hour has approached. Why not do something for or with him?

TOO-MUCH-BIG.—The electors chosen by the State of California are all good-sized men, but the largest, the jolliest and the immensest of *them* all not only, but of all California besides, is Mr. WM. H. WEEKS, late of Sacramento, and one of the most eloquent and popular men in the State. He is a man of immense abdominal ponderosity, and is frequently annoyed thereat. He tells a good story about himself, in connection with his canvass of the State:

"After toiling on a slow-motioned mule up and down the difficult mountain roads, he stopped, weary and thirsty, at the cabin of a Chinese miner. John gave him a drink of water. While resting his corporality and wishing to be social with his host, he remarked, in the best Chinese he could muster, 'Velly bad roads, John, too muchee uppee, and too muchee downee, and too muchee steepee.' John cast an amazed glance out of his almond eyes, at the exterior of his guest's digestive apparatus, and bringing the finger points of his two hands together, with his arms forming a capacious circle in his front, soberly replied, 'Too muchee guttee!' Our friend WEEKS, his thirst quenched and his body rested, betook himself, incontinently, to his mule. He left!

ART-GOSSIP.

At a meeting of the Century Club of this City, last week, LANG exhibited an oil-study of his forthcoming picture of MARY, Queen of Scots, heretofore spoken of in the TIMES. The subject is one which has not hitherto been treated by any artist of ability, and all who have been privileged to view the study congratulate Mr. LANG on the selection and treatment of a subject at once original, striking and interesting. At the same time, KENSETT exhibited a most charming lake-view landscape, which, with its most fitting oval frame, received the warmest commendation. HAYES produced a "Quadrupedal Puppy," which provoked a whistle from the observer, and displayed to the most gratifying extent the *forte* of this successful artist. GIGNOUX presented a view of the Niagara River, taken at Brock's Monument—the completion of which, our readers will remember, was accomplished by the Prince of Wales during his recent visit. The portrait of a most loveable woman was sent in by GRAY, and received, as all of GRAY's women do, most extravagant admiration from one and all. Other pictures, for special notice of which we have not space or time, were exhibited by HASELTINE, GIFFORD and others—which were really very fine and deserving of the praise and favorable criticisms passed by the members of the Club, who, with their friends, were permitted to look upon them. Pleasant chattings, agreeable reunions and an enjoyable supper were the features of the evening's entertainment. Representatives from the artistic and literary world were numerous, and of the editorial fraternity, were gentlemen from the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Albion*, *Home Journal*, *Illustrated News*, *Musical World*; *Vanity Fair* and TIMES.

LEUTZE is hard at work upon, and will soon have finished, a large historical picture. The subject is taken from the early settlement of St. Mary's, by LEONARD CALVERT, and the Baltimore Pilgrims. The artist has chosen the moment, when, during the solemn mass, performed in presence of the Indian tribes and the Pilgrim band—CALVERT and the Indian chieftain step towards each other, and with clasped hands, swear eternal peace, concord and friendship. The name of the artist, and the subject of the work, are sufficient guarantee for the faithful rendering of a most interesting incident in the annals of our country's settlement.

BROWN has just completed two cabinet-sized *genre* pictures—the one called "Comin' Through the Rye," represent two sweet little children, a boy and girl, emerging from a field of head-high grain—while the other, entitled "Goin' to Market," is one of the prettiest and most comical illustrations of that every day necessity we have ever seen.

HAYES, who has been away for some time, has been painting some "Buffaloes," which look as if they would rush at and gore any intruder, or assaulter.

The artist-clergyman, FLAGG, who has a vacation from his pastoral duties in Brooklyn, was last heard from in England, where, in the studio of his not less noted brother, he was brushing up recollections of his former none the less useful, but rather more picturesque life.

The Artists' Fund Society is one of the most worthy Associations in this City. By the annual donation of a painting valued at not less than $50, any artist may obtain an interest in the accumulated fund, which at his death becomes of value to his heirs in the sum of $1 5 0. Annually the Society exhibits these donated pictures prior to a sale of them, the proceeds of which go into the accumulated and well-invested funds. On Saturday, of this week, this exhibition opens—and pictures are promised from Durand, Elliot, Huntington, Lang, Leutze, Hart, Baker, Williamson, Boyle, Chappel, Gignoux, Stone, Hennessey, and others. Also, MULLER's life-sized statue of "Song of the Shirt," a work characterized by great vigor and accurate portraiture. We trust and doubt not that the objects of the society will meet this year with that ample and spontaneous "material aid" that it has hitherto been so continually blessed in.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Election in Salt Lake City—Meeting of the Legislature—Another Jurisdiction Conflict—Capt. Gibson, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Nov. 9, 1860.

On Monday last, WILFORD WOODRUFF, the only candidate for the office, was elected a member of the Legislative Council for this District, in place of ORSON PRATT, Sen., resigned, and now on a religious mission to the States. Elections at Salt Lake are very quiet affairs generally. The names that are put forth by prominent "brethren" are mostly received by the rest as a matter of course, and the votes are very partial, being all on one side. The number of votes cast on Monday was very few. No opposition was anticipated, and no interest was excited. Perhaps not one-tenth of the voters of the country gave the election even a passing thought. Thus the act of voting becomes virtually a mere legal form. This, however, is universally the case where men vote as their party votes. The peculiarity of Salt Lake politics being that there is in effect but one party, the "opposition" being so very far in the minority that it counts nothing at the polls. Another candidate, however, was voted for in Tooele County.

According to announcement, the Legislature will meet next Monday. Several of the country members have already arrived in the city. The first question will no doubt be in relation to the judiciary and the judicial districts. Since Judge CROSBY decided against the large jurisdiction of the Probate Courts, His Honor has been slightly at a discount with the "Saints." In consequence, he may be sent to Carson, or at least to Camp Floyd. The late rapid increase of settlers in Cache, San Pete and some other valleys, may necessitate a new apportionment of the members of the Legislature.

Utah is a great place for jurisdiction conflicts. The Probate Courts are a standing open question, and it would seem of the "irrepressible" kind. Recently, Mr. MINER, Justice of the Peace in this city, adjudicated upon a case of transgression of the city laws. The *Mountaineer* is considerably down on the Justice for interfering in a matter which belonged properly to the Mayor or to an Alderman to act on. If the "Gentiles" would take up one side, and the "Mormons" the other, of this little question, no doubt there would soon be quite a fine quarrel under way. But if it continues all on one side, it will soon come to an end. The *Deseret News* rather defends the Justice of the Peace.

BRIGHAM and his party returned from their Southern trip two days ago. Of course the "brethren" South all feel braced up and strengthened in their resolve to "continue faithful," and pay their tithing more punctually and more liberally than ever.

Capt. WALTER M. GIBSON, the New-Guinea man, arrived last week with the mail from the States. On Sunday afternoon, in the Tabernacle, he gave an abstract of his mission to the East. During the Summer he had visited sixteen of the States, and most of the principal cities, advocating Mormonism. He evidently considered that as good a religion as the next to it.

The Pony Express folks have made arrangements to put through the result of the Presidential election in double quick time. So we shall expect to hear, in a few days, whether the Union is dissolved or compact. Because, if it has gone to pieces, what are we to do up here in these mountains, so far off, and no good old Uncle Sam to care for us, or give us five cents on a stick of candy now and then?

The *Mountaineer* man has his say, this week, about the Presidential candidates. Of course SAM HOUSTON is the favorite every way. But that is useless, as SAM does not run. BELL is thought to be next best on the list, because he makes less pretension. BRECKINRIDGE might do, unless "it be his purpose to carry out fully the principles of the present and passing Administration; in such case the *Mountaineer* "cannot indorse his ticket." DOUGLAS is a "demagogic weathercock, seeking name, place and power, irrespective of principle." "Cut out the loathsome ulcer," is considered sufficient from him. Nothing is said about LINCOLN, but the *Mountaineer* would not vote for him, "because the platform of the party that supports him is infidel, unbiblical, and unconstitutional, the result of which would be the crumbling to pieces of the Republic."

The weather during the week has been mostly fine, though it now looks as if snow were near; and, indeed, those who are wise in weatherology predict a storm in a few hours.

A mule train of eleven wagons arrived on Monday from Pike's Peak—the teams belonging to Mr. CRISMON; the freight, merchandise, being consigned to various firms in this city. The train met with no snow on the route, until approaching this valley. The out and in trips were both made in two months. The freighting of goods from Pike's Peak to Salt Lake would lead to the conclusion that the proportion of the demand to the supply is comparatively greater here than at the Peak, though gold certainly cannot be so abundant here as there.

Quite a respectable lapse of time has occurred since we had a bloody affray in this city. But the list is evidently not complete. A few nights ago, at a dancing party in the Fifteenth Ward, a rough and ready young man, named LUCE, insisted upon having a share to please him in the proceedings, when one of the company treated him to a few inches of cold steel, taking all the dance out of him for some time to come.

Affairs in Mexico.

HIGHLY COMPLIMENTARY.—We learn that the Mexican papers, several numbers of which have been issued as a serial by Mr. EDWARD E. DUNBAR, of this City, and formerly the Mexican correspondent of the TIMES, are attracting much attention in Mexico. We see it stated that the Constitutional Government is having the publication translated into Spanish, and taking measures to give it a wide circulation throughout the Mexican Republic.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a prominent Mexican residing in Vera Cruz, to a gentleman in this City, touching Mr. DUNBAR's publication:

"Mr. DUNBAR's writings on the affairs of Mexico are certainly the ablest that have appeared, and they are highly valued here. The *Mexican Papers* reveal some startling points even to our own people, and this is an example of how an intelligent foreigner can sometimes tell a people important truths which they do not learn among themselves.

The representation Mr. DUNBAR makes of existing erroneous public opinion abroad on Mexico, his vivid picture of the evil rule of the priesthood, and his clear and fixed convictions that Mexico never will be appreciated abroad or have peace and prosperity at home until the power of that priesthood is completely destroyed, are all living truths which come home to us here, and which must be followed up and acted upon by the whole nation, with no thought of compromise or grounding arms until this end is gained."

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

The Summing-up for the Complainant—Argument of Mr. Miller.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, ILL., Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1860.

FOURTEENTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Miller proceeded with the opening of the summing-up for the complainant. He deprecated what he said was the course of Mr. Beckwith in opening for the defence—in going out of the record to attack Mr. Burch. It had been said that Mr. Burch sought the hand of Mrs. Burch and married her clandestinely. Was not that answered by the testimony "that Mrs. Burch knew Mr. Burch was not rich, but Uncle Corning said he was likely to be?" The charges against Mr. Burch, for maltreating his wife, were made when the defence could not undertake to prove them, and when they knew there were depositions on the files of the Court to disprove them. Why did the counsel make the statement that Mr. Burch had treated his wife in a manner that would justify his being kicked from one end of the town to the other? How was that contradicted by the plain statement of Margaret O'Hara—struggling between her conviction of duty and her love for Mrs. Burch—that she liked them both, and that it was a happy family! There were depositions on file, of the testimony of the best citizens of Chicago, that Mr. Burch was a kind and affectionate husband. For the purpose of exciting prejudice against Mr. Burch, allusion had been made to the allegations of Mr. Tigue's criminality with Mrs. Burch, and yet the prosecution had been willing to join in a commission to take evidence on that point, and the deposition had never been taken. Why had the question been put to the witness Layton, as to whether he told anybody that he left Mr. Burch's employ because he did not wish to drive Mr. Burch about with his fancy women? Was it for the purpose of getting the idea before the public that such an idea had been thought of regarding Mr. Burch? Was it to justify the counsel in endeavoring to bring the testimony of perjured harlots to blacken the reputation of Mr. Burch? Was it just thus to attempt to consign Mr. Burch's name to infamy, when Mr. Burch's friends and everybody who knew him knew it was false? The jury had no right to presume that Mr. Burch was a villain or a scoundrel, because counsel charged him with such conduct. They should try this case just as they would try any other case. The simple question was as to Mrs. Burch's guilt or innocence of the charge of adultery. The jury was to render a verdict upon the convictions of their own minds—not as to the absolute guilt or innocence of Mrs. Burch, but the conviction of their own minds on that point. He had no objections to sympathy for this unfortunate lady, but that sympathy should not be allowed to swerve them from the issue.

It was a serious charge—that of adultery—but, if they were convinced that the charge was sustained should they hesitate to pronounce the verdict, although it might dissolve the marriage. The great object of marriage was the institution of families, the procreation and rearing of legitimate children. The crime charged in this case was one, the commission of which the law wisely determined to be worthy of the forfeiture of all the civil rights growing out of the marriage contract. The law dissolved the tie for even lesser causes—for desertion and neglect otherwise to fulfill the marital relation.

It was not necessary that positive proof should be produced of the commission of the crime of adultery. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the fact was proven by circumstantial evidence. He cited the opinion of Sir Wm. Scott and others to this point—showing that it is not necessary to prove the direct commission of the act, in order to satisfy the mind as to the actual adultery. He claimed that the circumstances proven in this case—aside from the confessions—established the guilt of Mrs. Burch. What was the character of the witnesses by whom circumstances were proven—the servants of the house? They had simply been requested to narrate the facts that had come under their notice regarding the intimacy of Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart. Margaret O'Hara had testified to the facts that came under her knowledge, saying that she had not suspected that there was anything wrong at the time—she was anxious to shield her mistress—but why did she listen in the hall when Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch were in the parlor? She saw that Mrs. Burch's collar was ruffled and her hair disarranged, but accounted for it by the voluntary suggestion that they "might have been in the grapery." She had mitigated every circumstance as much as the truth would allow—influenced by the cross-examination of the defence after repeated influence. He would insist that the first deposition was the most reliable, because it was nearer the time of the occurrences, and before she had been influenced by the defence and her sympathy for Mrs. Burch. The witness Honoria Cook—testifying under the same circumstances—alike by itself established the guilt of Mrs. Burch, although one was not one-sixteenth part of the testimony in the case. Miss Fannie Burch had given a plain statement of the facts—furnishing opportunities for a thousand contradictions if she did not tell the truth. The cross-examination of that witness, instead of impairing her credibility, had corroborated the truth of her testimony—as in the case of Mr. Stuart's correction of his evidence regarding the date of the delivery of the letter to him at the Court-house.

What was the character of the main witness for the defence? He was glad that he had been introduced upon the stand, that by that theatrical gesture, by the fascinations of his manner to charm their conviction, they could see that the thing was a fiction. They saw the charms of an accomplished villain, and he had no doubt that he charmed the counsel by his statement. These were the means by which he insinuated himself into decent society; but, he had other society aside from public view. They had proved his *alibi* by his presence among these companions—unworthy of decent society, and they were called to believe this David Stuart. Suppose that Stuart had been the counsel of the complainant, and that the moment he crossed his threshold a moral death pervaded it. Would it not be a greater crime even than perjury? Of course he would deny it—they could not believe him. That was the way this witness should be placed before them. What credence should be put to his statement? If the charge was true would he not have sworn just as he did? That he was a curse to the world was shown by the testimony of this unfortunate lady, that he had broken up four families. The witnesses had said they had never heard his character for truth and veracity questioned, but, since this trial, it appeared that his truth had been questioned. Mr. Stuart swore that he did not know the witness Layton from Adam—and yet swore he had been visiting the house as familiarly as he would his own sister's. They could place no credence in such testimony. Mr. Miller then proceeded to review the evidence offered by the complainant. The deposition of Mr. Heilke as to the interview between Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch, at the masquerade, showed that familiarity existed during the month of January, 1857. The next act of intimacy was that testified to by the witness Layton, that, during the absence of Mr. Burch, Stuart was at the house on several occasions. Layton recollected events with great distinctness, though not able to fix the dates so well. After all had retired, and Mrs Burch and Stuart were left alone—was it possible that they remained there for any virtuous purpose? Any man, who regarded the reputation of his friend's wife, would retire at once, when the time came to close the house.

Mr. Miller here reviewed the evidence of Margaret O'Hara and Boyd, as to Stuart's and Boyd's familiarities with Mrs. Stuart—commenting upon each incident—already given in full in the publications of the testimony. The stolen interview with Boyd, he claimed, was evidence that an act of adultery had been committed at that time. She even said that she had half a mind to leave her husband, if it were not for her children. Was not Stuart's purpose in making the visits perfectly evident? There was no doubt that on the occasion of the going to church, the day after Fannie Burch and Mary Spaulding came from the East, Mrs. Burch and Stuart had a preconcerted plan to get the others to church, so that they could be left alone. The circumstance of Mrs. Burch and Stuart going out of the library window was an important one in this case. The reason why Mrs. Burch told the young ladies of the occasions of Mr. Stuart's visits, was because the servants knew it; the very next evening they were alone after Fannie Burch played for them to dance. Why did they seek these occasions to be alone? There were sufficient circumstances surrounding the night of Dec. 23 to prove the commission of the act of adultery at that time. The young ladies were at the theatre, and on their return, Mrs. Burch told them that Stuart had been there and not to tell Mr. Burch of it. Mr. Farnam called and was refused admittance, although he saw Mr. Stuart's hat and cloak there. Why did the girl refuse him admittance, unless she knew that it was Mrs. Burch's desire not to have any one received when Stuart was there? If Mrs. Burch and Stuart was willing to see Mr. Farnam, why did they not step out and see him when they heard his voice in the hall? The fact that Stuart was there, and Mr. Farnam was denied admission, caused suspicion in the minds of Mr. and Mrs. Farnam. Mrs. Burch was cautioned that she would be suspected by such occurrences, and though she said she had told Mr. Burch all about it, there was no evidence that she had done so.

On the next Saturday, as related by Mr. Farnam, Mrs. Burch, on her way home from the Bank, under the escort of Mr. Farnam, takes occasion to send her daughter and Mr. Farnam away, makes an errand to the confectioner's shop, and as she comes out, Mr. Stuart meets her on the way, and they walk home together. Was the statement, of Mr. Stuart true that she did know that he was to walk home with her? What did they meet for but to discuss what they should do about the circumstance of the evening of Dec. 23, which had come so near exposure? Then it should be recollected that Miss Spaulding had found the card in Mrs. Burch's handwriting about that time: "They are all going to the Theatre to-night—you understand."

Here, then, Mrs. Burch has Stuart there by appointment. All the other ladies are away—Mrs. Burch changes her dress—Mr. Farnum is refused admittance—Mrs. Burch conceals the fact from her husband—and was it not evident that at that time adultery was committed? During those six days there were but two that Stuart was not there—Saturday and Tuesday. He was there almost constantly, day and night, in the absence of Mr. Burch; and when Mr. Burch is at home Stuart is not seen at the house for a month. These different facts and circumstances all pointed to one conclusion. Did they not succeed in escaping detection? It was not known to Mr. Burch that Stuart was there, until January, 1859, nearly two years afterwards. If the testimony was to be believed, even in the death-room of her brother, Mrs. Burch sought an opportunity to send her husband and Fannie Burch away while she held a private communication with Stuart, and, as Fanny Burch entered the room, threw to Stuart a letter that she was reading, which he picked up and put in his pocket.

[At this point Mrs. Burch wept—the only evidence of emotion evinced by her during Mr. Miller's argument to this point.]

The reason of the cessation of Stuart's visits was the sickness of herself and child, and her absence in the East. It was pretended that this cessation was caused by the alleged scandal as to Fannie Burch having seen Stuart with his arm around her waist and Stuart's regard for Mrs. Burch's reputation. The defence pretended that this was the reason—the occurrence in the Spring of 1859—and yet the intimacies were renewed in the Fall of 1859. Miss Spaulding had not disclosed to a living being what she had seen. She told Mr. Burch she did not like Stuart, and Mrs. Burch did not receive it kindly. She asked Isaac Burrill what he would do if Stuart took the same interest in his wife that he did in Mrs. Burch, and Burrill replied: "I would shoot him dead." That was in 1857. That is the fact that Burrill communicated to Stuart, and the reason why Stuart told Mrs. Burch not to receive Miss Spaulding into her house. The discovery of Mrs. Burch's changed manner was what caused Fannie Spaulding to write to Mrs. Burch that letter.

He came now to the year 1859; and the evidence as to the intimacy that occurred that year, the party at Stuart's house; the interview between Stuart and Mrs. Burch in the bed-room, the nurse however being present; then Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch sought an interview in Stuart's house, when Stuart ought to have been attending to his guests.

Honora Cook had testified that on one of the days, when Mr. Burch was absent at Burlington in October, 1859, Mr. Stuart called, and they went into the parlor together; after that they are out in the greenhouse; Mrs. Farnam's boys call to see Mrs. Burch, but she sends word that she was not in, and they were in the parlor and the library for some time alone together; they refused other company at that time, and this circumstance would be called to mind when he came to speak of the confession.

At this point the argument was suspended.

Mr. Hoyne read the deposition of Mr. Thompson as to the presence of Mrs. Burch at the house of Mrs Mather on the 14th of October, 1857. Mr. Thompson said she was at Mrs. Mather's house on the 14th of October; went about 8 o'clock A. M. and remained until evening, Mrs. Peck came soon after witness, and left after an early tea; Mrs. Burch was there—came in the latter part of the afternoon—remained to tea, and left with Mrs. Peck; Mrs. Burch was not there in the morning; would have seen her if she was there; Mrs. Burch seemed absent-minded and complained of being unwell.

The cross-examination elicited nothing of public interest.

At the conclusion of the deposition the Court adjourned to to-morrow morning, when Mr. Miller is to continue his argument.

O., JR.

The United States and Spain Equally Responsible for the African Slave-Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial article in your paper of the 29th ultimo, you assert that "We have on more than one occasion pointed out the only practical way in which the Slave-trade can be suppressed, and that way is to destroy the Cuban market by holding Spain to her treaty obligations."

Now, we claim that Spain is no more responsible for the continuance of the Slave-trade than we are; and that she as a nation, possesses less power to prevent the importation of slaves, through the numberless keys into the island of Cuba, than we do to annihilate that trade under the American flag. It is true that Spain is in treaty with Great Britain to suppress the piratical traffic, and it is equally true that we are in treaty with Great Britain, by articles 8th and 9th of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, to stop the same traffic in American vessels. And until we have done this—vindicated our own flag—is it reasonable or modest in us to complain of Spain for the non-observance of her treaty stipulations? Even more; if we were to stop the Slave-trade in American vessels, Great Britain and France would summarily break it up in vessels of all other nationalities, as effectively as they have suppressed it in their own vessels and under their respective flags.

You wholly misapprehend the nature of the difficulties in destroying the Slave-trade. These arise mainly from the American flag enjoying immunity when covering the slaves, from all men-of-war except our own. Or, in other words, the greatest bar to the suppression of the African Slave-trade lies in our own doctrine, which is the true doctrine, and ought not to be abandoned while we are a first-class nation, possessing the power, with the responsibility, of preventing crimes; that an American vessel is American territory, and no foreign cruiser shall search or even visit it without being regarded in the light of a trespasser; hence the British cruisers have no authority to seize, or in any manner interfere with an American vessel, even if she has slaves on board. Such are their instructions, which we have repeatedly seen, from the Lords of the Admiralty. And this immunity from search and capture by the British cruisers naturally has led the Slave-merchants to obtain American nationality for their slavers.

Had we yielded the right of search and capture of American slavers to the English, as Spain has done, no American or any other flag would now be seen covering a slaver; but not having yielded this right, are we not bound by every motive of honor and humanity, to prevent the use of our flag in the slave-traffic; and failing in this vindication of our flag, does it not amount to a moral demonstration, that we are quite as much involved in the guilt of the slave-traffic as Spain itself? Certainly it does, provided we have the means of wresting our flag from the slaver; and if we did not possess these means, it was folly—yes, an insult to humanity—to enter into solemn treaty stipulations for that purpose.

By substituting four steamers for sailing vessels on the African Coast, and issuing more stringent orders to that Squadron, the present Administration has taken an important step towards suppressing the Slave-trade under the American flag. And the number of slavers captured by this and the Home Squadron fully correspond to the increased efficiency of the cruisers. Still it should be borne in mind that in consequence of British cruisers having boarded our vessels in the Summer of 1858 in the West Indies, and immunity of all American vessels subsequently demanded by our Government from this British interference—even though the motive was to suppress the Slave-trade—has at the same time led the English to relax their former efforts; and in consequence, the slavers, knowing this immunity from capture under our flag, at once assumed it, and for a time have prosecuted their piracy, under this flag, with comparative impunity. *This again shows why the Slave-trade has of late increased so fearfully*, while it throws the odium of the traffic upon our country far more than upon Spain, which says to England, chase, board, search, and capture all slavers that you find under the Spanish flag or assuming Spanish nationality.

Having thus clearly proven that it is from the facilities and the impunity with which slavers have assumed our flag, rather than from the delinquency of Spain in meeting her treaty obligations, that sustains the African Slave-trade, we will now proceed to show that this nation has the power to prevent the use of the American flag in the traffic—especially if our courts will condemn slavers on the evidence which would insure their condemnation in a British Admiralty court.

The Slave-trade in American vessels can be suppressed only by a rigid adherence to the treaty stipulations for joint cruising, between England and the United States. Under this stipulation let American and English men-of-war cruise in company off the few slave ports, or barracoons, to which places the slaves are brought from the interior to be shipped or exported. If we have six vessels, it would seem as if four of this number might ordinarily be kept cruising with the English; when no slaver could escape as he can and does now, by attempting to change his nationality, for either the English or American cruiser would then have authority to search and seize him, irrespective of his real or assumed nationality. On this point we speak confidently, as we have thus jointly cruised on the African station with English men-of-war, when, in less than one year the Slave-trade so far declined, from our captures and course of coöperation, as to lead Admiral FANSHAW of the British squadron, to report it "in a state almost amounting to suppression." This plan of joint cruising was adopted in March, 1850, and continued for eighteen months. In the previous year, 1849, there had been 40,000 slaves exported to Brazil, and about the same number, probably, to the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. In the year following, or at least in the closing six months of that year, but a single American slaver, and only one Sardinian, were seen or heard of on the Coast—a conclusive proof of the efficiency of joint cruising. We therefore came to the logical conclusion, that if public sentiment in this country will enable the Courts to convict vessels and persons when seized by the United States cruisers for being engaged in the Slave-trade, we need not ask Spain to fulfill her treaty obligations towards England, as the only means by which the American flag can be wrested from the slaver, *for we made no such qualification when stipulating to prevent the use of the American flag in the Slave-trade, in the Ashburton Treaty.* But the cruisers of America, France and England will, independently of Spain, soon and forever sweep the atrocious piracy from the African Coast.

SALT.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

SENTENCE OF MORRISSETT.

In this Court yesterday before Judge MULLEN, the prisoner Morrissett, in whose case the Jury had brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree, at 11 o'clock on the previous night,—was brought up for sentence. Counsel asked that sentence might be postponed a few days, in order that he might prepare a motion for a new trial on the two-fold ground of newly discovered evidence since the last trial, and because the finding of the Jury had not been in accordance with the evidence. The prisoner had either committed murder in the first degree, or else was entitled to an acquittal. If he engaged in burning his store, the act was a felony, and the resulting death of La Rochelle must be murder in the first degree.

The Court remarked that it had no power to grant a new trial, and that the prisoner's interests would not be prejudiced by passing sentence, since, after sentence, the case could be reviewed on a writ of error. If then the decision were adverse to the prisoner he would have served out so much of his time, as should have elapsed after the sentence. If, however, sentence were delayed he would suffer the additional punishment of the previous confinement at the Tombs.

The Court would, therefore, proceed to sentence.

The prisoner being asked what he had to say, replied that his counsel would speak for him.

Counsel for prisoner called the attention of the Court to the possibility, if not probability, that the prisoner did not commit the offence of which he had been convicted. At any rate there was some reasonable doubt. This should secure the exercise of lenity.

The Court remarked that the prisoner merited for himself the punishment which the law bestowed upon his crime, and the protection of community also demanded that he should be made an example of. He was an intelligent man, and seemed to have a wife and children depending upon him for support. Yet for the sake of a few hundred dollars he had forgotten all these ties of affection, and had attempted to destroy not only his own property but that of this neighbor. There was nothing in the case that would demand the highest severity, or the greatest leniency. The lowest sentence which could be imposed was ten years in State Prison; the highest, imprisonment for life. During the time that he should be confined he would have ample opportunity for reflection, which the Court hoped he would devote to resolutions of better behavior when he should return to society again. The law was for his protection the same as for that of the most worthy man in the community. Yet he had violated that authority which surrounded him with its protection. The sentence of the Court was that he be confined at hard labor in the State Prison, at Sing Sing, for the term of fifteen years and six months. The prisoner received his sentence with composure, but his wife was greatly moved by it, and wept bitterly.

A MURDERER DISCHARGED FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE.

The case of Thos. Downing, indicted for murder, was next brought before the attention of the Court, by counsel for defence. Prisoner had been in confinement for a year, without having had any opportunity to defend himself before a jury, and it was but fair that he should now be discharged.

The District-Attorney replied that the prisoner had been indicted for the murder, by night, of Jas. Skinner, on a sloop. The deceased had been found in the morning with a fatal wound. He alone was on the sloop the night before. Two hours previously to his death he had made a statement accusing the prisoner. Unfortunately, this had not been put in a form to be used as evidence on a trial. The prisoner had been detained a year in the hope that some further evidence might be found implicating him. None had been obtained, and now, although there was no doubt whatever that the prisoner was guilty, there seemed to be no legal authority for his further detention, and the District-Attorney must therefore consent to his discharge. Accordingly, the Court instructed the Clerk to enter an order to that effect.

Habeas Corpus in the Mathews Murder Case.—The next business before the Court was the disposition of Edwin Jefferds, who had been brought in on a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to the authorities of the House of Detention for Witnesses. Counsel for the person in custody remarked to the Court that the person before it, Edwin Jefferds, had been committed, as it appeared by the minutes of the Court, as a witness in the case of Charles Jefferds, his brother, indicted for the murder of Mathews, his father-in-law. During the detention of the witness, he had not been allowed to see or consult with his mother or other friends, or even with his counsel. From the order of commitment, it appeared that the witness had been committed simply on the statement of the District-Attorney, that he was a material witness in the case. But the law guarded with great care the liberty of innocent citizens, and would not allow them to be deprived of it, except in due form. The statute allowing a witness to be committed required that the cause in which he is to testify should be on for trial and regularly postponed; when any witness present might be committed, in failure of being able to recognize in sufficient sureties. The present case had never been on. The defendant had been, and then was, eager and anxious for a trial; but the public prosecutor had signified his intention not to bring on the trial till January. There was further ground for a discharge of the witness on the present application, because of technical defects on the face of the commitment. At any rate, if he were not to be discharged, the Court should cause an order to be entered that he be allowed to consult with his friends according to the general rules of the House of Detention, and not be kept in solitary confinement because he happened to be a witness in a case.

The District-Attorney replied that the witness had been regularly subpœned, and was present in Court when Judge Gould had postponed the cause, and ordered his commitment. An affidavit was made to this effect. But the counsel of the witness wishing time to put in some counter affidavits, showing that the postponement granted was not that intended by the statute, further hearing of the case was postponed. The affidavits on both sides will be sent to Judge Mullen, who will then render his decision upon the application for discharge of the witness. In the meantime Jeffards is sent back to the House of Detention. As Judge Mullen was suffering from a severe nervous head-ache, the Court then adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when a calendar will be taken up, which will be found in our legal columns of that morning.

In the case of Mulligan, Judge Sutherland has refused to grant a stay of proceedings, and the prisoner will be sent up to-day. The argument on the writ of error in this case will be had at the February General Term of the Supreme Court.

Court of General Sessions.

AN ASSAULT.

In this Court, before Recorder Barnard, yesterday morning, Patrick Kearney, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty to simple assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

BAIL FORFEITED.

James Dolan failed to respond when his case was called on, and his bail was therefore forfeited.

THREE ROGUES DISCHARGED.

John Johnson, Robert Conroy and Joseph Hennesey, charged with larceny, were next brought out. Their counsel moved their discharge, as they had been a long time in confinement and no indictment had been found against them. The District-Attorney assented, and the Court remarked that unfortunately the witness did not appear against them, and consequently they must be discharged, though there was little doubt that they would before long be brought up for some offence again, when they would receive the punishment they merited. When asked separately they denied their guilt. They were discharged.

TRIAL OF GUSTAVELLI FOR LARCENY.

Leopold Gustavelli, a handsome Sicilian, nineteen years of age, indicted jointly with his father and Antonio Lobian for grand larceny, was next put to the bar for trial.

James Walsh, the first witness, testified that he was a merchant in Pennsylvania; he came to New-York in June last, and stopped at the hotel at the corner of Greenwich and Warren streets; on the following morning he left his room at seven o'clock, and went to the shaving saloon under the hotel; he had $885 in his pocket at the time; as he took his seat in the chair Antonio Lobin, the barber, told him to hang his coat on the peg; this was done, and Lobin talked German to the "old man," and excused himself by saying that he was speaking to the "old man" whose son was shot; he then covered the witnesses' face and head with soap, and occupied a long time in washing it off; witness then went out, and went to No. 281 West-street; while the witness was in the chair his coat was hung up behind him, where he could see it in the glass before him; the money could not have been taken from the coat while he was in the chair, for he kept his eye on it; he lost sight of his coat when he bent over the chair to hold his head over the basin; at No. 281 West-street, when he went to pay for something, he found that $600 had been taken out; he then came back to the hotel, and had the police sent for, who arrested the parties; witness afterwards saw some of his money on the desk of Capt. Jameson; he identified the bills; one of them was on the Bank of North America, Boston; on the wing of the eagle in the vignette a large blot of ink had been spilled; he identified another bill on the Bank of Kent; he had feared that it was counterfeit, as he had never had a bill on that bank before; most of his money had been on the Pyncheon, the Hancock and Springfield Banks; he had also various other bills; on the night before the theft, witness slept in the room with another person; he locked the door when he went to bed; witness had never seen the prisoner at the bar till after his arrest.

Patrick Battles next testified that on the night of the 21st of June he slept with the last witness; on the following morning he saw Walsh counting over his money.

Capt. Jameson, of the Metropolitan Police, next testified that Walsh saw the money which had been received from Sergeant Brevourt, in the witness' hand. The money was here produced. Witness had received the bills folded in the manner in which Walsh had described them to have been in his pocket-book.

Sergeant Brevoort next testified that the prisoner was brought into the office by Officer Orpheus, and searched in presence of the witness; thirty dollars were found in his pocket; prisoner said he had no further money about him; further search, however, was made, when the roll of bills, $95, produced in Court, was found between the lining and outer leather of his boot-leg; after this money was discovered, witness told the prisoner he had better tell where the rest of the money was.

William Patten next testified that he is Superintendent of Patten's Hotel. The prisoner was a barber under the hotel.

William Reynard next testified that on the 22d of June he saw the prisoner and had a conversation with him; witness advised him to give himself up, and said that if the money could be got that day the complaining witness would be got off; prisoner denied having taken the money, or knowing anything about it.

Sergeant Brevoort testified that he searched the prisoner's place and found a quantity of counterfeit U. S. coin, and some silver coin mixed with it. No bills were found there.

There was no further testimony for the people, and the defence called on several witnesses to prove the good character of the prisoner. These were all Italians, with hardly pronounceable, and altogether unspellable names. They all testified that the prisoner bore a good character, and was a gentleman.

Counsel for defence, Mr. Ashmead, addressed the jury at considerable length, as did also Mr. Sedgwick for the people. After a brief summary of the testimony from the Court, the Jury retired, and at a late hour last evening had not agreed. On a previous trial of the prisoner for the same offence, the jury disagreed, and were discharged.

The Court will sit this morning at 11 o'clock, to sentence two or three prisoners.

Mulligan's Case—Stay of Proceedings Denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People vs. Wm. Mulligan.—It will be remembered that an application for a stay of proceedings, as announced by the prisoner's counsel, would be made to the Supreme Court, pending the argument and decision of the motion for a new trial made in the case. The motion has now been decided against the prisoner, the Court denying the stay of proceedings asked for by the prisoner's counsel.

James T. Brady for prisoner; District-Attorney Waterbury for prosecution.

The City Railroads—The Seventh-avenue Case Again.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People et al. vs. The Mayor et al., Corporators, &c.—This was a formal hearing of this case on demurrer to the complaint,—that it does not set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The demurrer was interposed as a formal proceeding for purposes of appeal. The case has been fully stated in the Times on several occasions when the injunction was on argument. Decision reserved.

H. H. Anderson in support of demurrer; Wm. Curtis Noyes opposed.

A Mail Steamship Company in Rains—Motion for Receiver and Injunction.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Isaac Grey et. al. vs. The New-York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamship Company et al.—This is an action seeking to have the defendants' Steamship Company declared insolvent, and to obtain an injunction against the creditors, restraining them from commencing actions against the plaintiff or stockholders upon their individual liability to such creditors of the Company.

The plaintiffs claim that the New-York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamship Company is a corporation formed and existing under and by virtue of the laws of this State, and that by the act of incorporation the capital stock of the Company was to have been $2,000,000, including $385,000, which the Government had agreed to advance towards the building of steamships. The Company was given liberty to proceed to business when the subscription on the stock list amounted to $1,000,000, and twenty-five per cent. thereof was paid in. The stockholders were made jointly and severally liable for all debts of the Company, in an amount equal to the subscription of each. The plaintiffs claim to be stockholders to the extent of $20,000, in the Company, and allege that they have since furnished groceries and supplies to the amount of $25,140 46, for which they obtained judgment in the Common Pleas in March, 1858. They aver that the judgment is still unpaid, and that the Company has been insolvent for the last year, and is still incapable of paying its debts. The plaintiffs further state that some of the other creditors of the Company have threatened to bring actions against them for bills outstanding to their credit, and owed to the Company. The prayer of the complaint is that the Company may be declared insolvent; that a Receiver be appointed, and that the assets of the Company be sold and applied to the satisfaction of its debts. The plaintiffs state that the aggregate amount for which judgments have been obtained against the Company, will exceed $1,000,000, of which, if the Court holds they are liable, they are willing to pay their proportion; but they have been advised, and believe that they are not so liable, having a judgment against the Company for a sum greater than the amount of their subscription.

Wm. C. Noyes and E. Ketchum for plaintiffs; Mr. Whitney for Trustees of Company; John Rankin for Balance Dock Company.

Ejectment from Property formerly a Public Highway.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman and Robertson.

Austin Shuman vs. Michael McKeon.—This is an appeal to the General Term of this Court, from a judgment in ejectment. The action was originally tried before Judge Pierrepont, under whose direction the jury found a verdict for the defendant. The original action was to eject the defendant, as lessee of George Harrison, from certain premises on the southeast corner of Bleecker and Grove streets, in this City. It seems that these premises were originally a part of Grove street, and that in 1836 proceedings were taken by the corporate authorities of this City to open a public place between Grove, Christopher and Fourth streets, and to improve Grove-street, between Fourth and Bleecker, by widening the same on the northerly side, and by closing a part of the said street on the southerly side. Application to the Supreme Court was made for that purpose, and Commissioners were appointed, who made their report in 1837, by which, among other things, it appeared that a gore of land lying in Grove-street, on the southerly side, (including the premises in question,) was required for the purpose of being closed, and vested the same to the use of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City. The Commissioners assessed the Corporation for the land so taken, (including the premises in question,) in the sum of $5,125. The property at the time of this proceeding was in the possession of one Oakley, and by subsequent grants it finally came into the possession of George Harrison, to whom the corporation subsequently granted, making his title perfect. It was admitted on the trial that defendant was a lessee of Harrison. It appeared on the trial that the lot in question lay in the public street after its widening, and before Oakley got his title to the adjoining land. It is contended by counsel therefore that whatever interest in this lot he ever had must have been derived solely from the fact that he was the adjacent owner. Oakley, it is contended, was divested of the title to this property in two different ways, first by the foreclosure of a mortgage which he had given to the executors of one Gerret Gilbert. In March, 1839, however, Oakley conveyed to one David H. Robertson whatever interest he had in the premises. It appears to be well settled, as contended by the counsel for respondent, that the fee of the street as far as the middle is vested in the owner of the adjoining lot, and that the same title will pass to the grantee, *unless* expressly excluded by the terms of the deed. In this case there do appear to be words in the grant to Harrison which would seem to exclude the street, and it seems that in the grant of Oakley to Robertson these premises are described as the same which were granted to him by the Manhattan Company. It is, therefore, contended that if the defendant is not entitled to possession, or if the plaintiff rejects and denies the effect of the proceedings to close a portion of Grove-street, the gore in question is remitted to its former state of a public highway, and the plaintiff has shown no right to possession thereto. Decision reserved.

Chas. C. Sandford, for appellant; John Van Buren and Malcolm Campbell, for respondents.

Duties of Constables—How to Obtain Payment of a Mortgage.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

Charles Geiser vs. Henry Bretter.—This was an action against the defendant, a constable, to recover damages for an alleged neglect to foreclose a chattel mortgage, placed in his hands for that purpose in April of 1858.

The defence is, that the plaintiff never placed the mortgage in the hands of the defendant for foreclosure, but requested him to call on the mortgagor and tell him that he was about to foreclose, that he had the mortgage, &c, to scare the mortgagor into paying the amount of the mortgage. The plaintiff subsequently, as averred, told the defendant that he had seen the mortgagor, and there was no need of further proceedings. Subsequently the mortgaged premises were damaged by fire, but to what extent there is a conflict of evidence. The plaintiff now seeks to recover of the defendant, for alleged carelessness or neglect, sufficient to indemnify him against the loss by fire. The trial resulted in a verdict for defendant.

Justice Van Cott for plaintiff; A. L. Pinney for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Will admitted—The will of Eleazer Crabtree, late a Commissioner of Emigration, was now admitted to probate. The will disposes of an estate estimated at $40,000 or $50,000, and leaves it all to the family and relatives of the testator.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Rooney et al. vs. Avery et al.*—I think none of the points are well taken.

Attachment against the Estate of E. A. Bonnaffe.—Order settled and stay of proceedings granted.

Marn vs. Beesley et al.—Motion granted.

Gray vs. Duncan et al.—Default opened without costs to either party.

Harman vs. Martin.—Motion denied without costs.

Dodge vs. Dodge.—Motion denied.

Kissinger vs. Kissinger.—Divorce granted. Children awarded to plaintiff.

Lans vs Lans.—Divorce granted. Children awarded to plaintiff.

Vandergroeben vs. Vandergroeben.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Anton vs. Anton.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Evan vs. Evan.—Judgment of divorce granted. Custody of children awarded to the plaintiff.

People of State of New-York vs. Wm. Mulligan.—Application for stay of proceedings denied.

Petition of Samuel Wilkinson, &c.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Copel vs. Dihond.—Motion granted.

Application of Margaret Lauson.—Referred to Chas. Stewart.

Ure vs. Dexter et al.—Motion denied without costs to either party.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Hoffman, J.—*Follsom vs. Stewart.*—Motion denied without costs.

Griffin vs. Cranston.—Motion for extra allowance denied.

Webster vs. Grant.—Order of arrest granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 7.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	93	100	Harlem Railroad	12⅝
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	68	200	do	12¼
4,000	do	67	20	do	12⅝
5,000	do	66	30	Harlem R. Pref.	29
9,000	do	65	100	Reading Railroad	30½
15,000	do	64	600	do	30
3,100	Virginia State 6s	74	50	Mich. Central R.	42
1,000	N. Carolina St 6s	80	550	do	41
5,100	do	79½	150	do	41½
6,000	do	79	250	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	11
2,000	Missouri State 6s	62	100	do	10¾
45,000	do	61	300	do	10⅞
2,000	Brooklyn C. W. L.	100	25	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	115
10,000	Mich Cen 8 ℘ c, 1st m. s. F. Con. bs	90	60	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	21⅝
			400	do	21
2,000	M. So. 2d m. bs.	46	20	do	21
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	83	150	do	21¾
1,000	Chic & N. W. 1 m.	40	50	Panama Railroad	107½
3,000	Han. & St. J. R.	55	50	do s10	106½
20	Bank of New-York	90	50	do	106
10	Bank of Commerce	90	200	Ill. C. R. Scrip s10	51
10	do	89½	300	do	51¼
30	Park Bank	100	200	do	51⅝
10	Penn. Coal Com'y	75	510	do	52
325	Pacific M. S. Co.	75	50	do s10	52
770	N. Y. Cen R. p. & c	69¾	600	Gal. & Chic. R.	58
150	do s3	69¾	200	do	58¼
50	do opg	69⅛	50	do	58⅜
740	do opg	69⅞	50	do	58⅝
350	do p. & c.	69¾	425	Clev. & Toledo R.	20
50	do b10	70	200	do	20¼
991	do opg	70	100	do s5	20⅛
1150	do p. & c.	70	200	do	20⅝
50	do s10	70	35	do	20⅜
150	Erie Railroad	24	10	do	20⅜
50	do	24⅛	86	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	47
100	do	24⅛	50	do	48
200	do	24¼	170	do	47⅜
200	do s10	24	350	do	47⅜
100	do s30	24	400	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	60¾
5	Hudson River R.	37	25	do	60
200	do	36	50	do	60¼
50	do	36⅛	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	7⅜
150	do	36¼	200	La Cr. & Milw R.	1

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	93	50	Harlem Railroad s5	12¼
1,000	California St. 7s	88	300	do	12¼
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	64½	200	do	12¾
15,000	do	64¼	150	Harlem R. Pref.	27
5,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	79	100	Mich So. & N. Ind. R.	10⅞
15,000	Virginia State 6s	74	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	23⅞
20,000	Missouri State 6s	62½	10	do	23¾
5	Ocean Bank	78	10	Panama Railroad	107
51	Fulton Bank	130	50	do s10	105
145	Pac. M. S. Co.	75	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	52
50	do s10	75	200	do s10	52
10	do	74½	50	do	51½
150	Erie Railroad	24	50	do	52¼
350	do s10	24	20	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	87
150	N. Y. Cen. R.	69¾	25	Gal. & Chic R. s15	58⅝
100	do	69¾	200	do	58⅜
100	do s10	69½	50	do	58⅝
325	do	69½	50	do	58⅝
200	do s10	69¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	20⅜
400	do s10	69	50	do	20⅜
400	do	69¼	300	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	46⅞
200	do opg	69	100	do	46⅞
200	do s10	69½	150	La Crosse & Mil. R.	1
240	Hud. River R.	36			

Friday, Dec. 7—P. M.

On the opening of the Stock Exchange, this morning, some forced sales of Tennessee and Missouri State Stocks, down to 64 for the former and 61 for the latter, created a fresh panic in the market, and in connection with low offers to sell the Federal 5 ℘ cent. stock without bringing out bidders, led to the most painful sensation within the Exchange and on the Street that we have yet had to report during the present crisis. The decline since yesterday on the State Stocks was equal to 5 ℘ cent. on the average of the sales, and to this decline succeeded an unusual eagerness to put out bargains in New-York Central at 69½@70 ℘ cent. But as these offers were pretty freely accepted by good buyers, the subsequent part of the Share-list, as compared with the low rates of yesterday, exhibited no startling changes. Three or four of the Western Stocks, and also Hudson and Harlem, were quite as good as the closing on Thursday afternoon. The Michigan Roads, Panama and Chicago and Burlington, were lower by 1¼@2 ℘ cent. Erie 1 ℘ cent. down. Michigan Central 8 ℘ cents. were also lower, selling at 90 ℘ cent. The other Railway mortgages quiet, with very few attempts at business in them. This session of the Board closed about 12½ o'clock, under a gloomy feeling, though no lower prices were accepted on the Street.

At the Afternoon Board there was a steadier demand for State Stocks, and a recovery of 1@1½ ℘ cent. in Tennessees and Missouris at the close, 65 bid for the first and 62½ for the last. On the other hand, some of the Railway shares which were fairly supported in the morning, like Rock Island, were weaker, and New-York Central gave way again to 69 ℘ cent., Erie 24, Hudson 36, Illinois Central 52, Galena 58⅜, Panama 106@107, Pacific 75, and Toledo 20½. The temper of the market left off feverish, but with no manifestation on the part of sellers to press sales at lower figures. On the Street, at 4½ o'clock, the market was quoted irregular, and some of the Western shares lower, on rumors that the *Asia's* news had been telegraphed from Sandy Hook.

Central	69¾	Galena	58⅛
Erie	24	Toledo	20⅛
Rock Island	45⅞	Pacific	75
Illinois Central	51⅜	Quincy	60

It is quite certain, as remarked by one of our afternoon cotemporaries, that the sacrifices on State stocks to-day were from no justifiable apprehension of the failure of interest on the 1st January, which we have reason to believe *will not occur*, under any probable or even possible state of political affairs at the South, in the case of Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina or Kentucky. From Nashville and St. Louis will probably come the Gold to make up any deficiency, at the time, in the amount of Exchange held on New-York. The Railways in Tennessee, of which 950 or 1,000 miles out of 1,200 upon which the State holds a first and only lien in security for her Bonds advanced to the Companies, are already productive property, and the remainder in progress to completion under management which will take care of their obligations to the State, pay the half-yearly interest promptly into the Bank of Tennessee, the fiscal agent of the State, in season to be placed in the Merchants' Bank in New-York before the 1st January. In case of any delay or default at home, this agent directs the payment of all coupons for the honor of the State. In the case of Missouri, the State Treasurer, without waiting for the Railways, most of which are less able than in Tennessee to provide their interest, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company being an exception,) has already made his announcement that all the interest will be with the Bank of Commerce on the 1st January. The Kentucky interest will be taken care of by the Bank of America, and North Carolina by the Bank of the Republic. All our private advices in regard to the Virginia interest, lead to an equally confident calculation that the money for the Coupon interest due in this City will, as usual, be promptly placed with the Bank of the State. The sterling interest has already, we hear, been remitted to London.

Money affairs at Bank go on comparatively smooth; altogether so as regards the public confidence in and ability of the Banks to maintain their liberal position, under the system of mutual coöperation adopted on the 21st November. The income of Specie this week is thus far fully equal to the outgo. The latter, which was considerable early in the week, on Southern orders, has fallen off within a day or two, while, in addition to the California and Havana receipts, some parcels are coming in from Baltimore and St. Louis. The Banks which held their Discount Sessions this morning again discounted in excess of their receipts, the offerings being again pretty large. Outside of Bank, there is business doing on very prime double name short paper at 12@15 ℘ cent., and at what would ordinarily be classed as No. 1, at 18@24 ℘ cent. The renewed decline to almost the lowest points at the beginning of the difficulty in Merchant Bills on England, drawn against Grain and Flour, the Corn Exchange is much discouraged today, and a leading firm in the trade, (one of the heaviest receivers from the West, in this market,) yesterday stopped payment on some of their acceptances, and this morning withdrew their samples, as sellers, determined to protect their consignors West, as far as practicable, from further sacrifices. Other firms, it is apprehended, may follow the example. The difficulties and discouragements at the close of the season of Canal navigation, when the receipts are pouring in heavily on an already enormous stock in store, and on shipboard, are undoubtedly overwhelming, and while brave efforts have been made to stem them, the wealthiest of the trade, as they stood a few weeks ago, are at length compelled to yield. The Foreign Exchanges for the mail to-morrow have dropped to 103@104 for Bankers, 102@103 for transient Bank Bills, and 98@101 for Merchant Bills. On Paris business has been done at f5 60@f5.50. The Domestic Exchanges are worse; on Philadelphia 97½, and barely steady at 97 on Baltimore. Federal Treasury Bills have fallen to 97 ℘ cent.

The annual election to-day by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for Directors for 1860-'61, resulted as follows:

Samuel Marsh,	William Evans, of England,
Daniel Drew,	George T. Cobb,
Dudley S. Gregory,	Robert H. Berdell,
John Arnot, of Elmira,	William F. Splatt, of England,
William B. Skidmore,	
Herman Gelpcke,	Nathaniel Marsh,
Ralph Mead,	J. C. B. Davis,
D. A. Cushman,	of Henry L. Pierson,
Ambrose S. Murray, of Goshen,	Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The Board is the same as last year, except the addition of Mr. Vanderbilt, who takes the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Henry Sheldon some months ago.

Arrangements have been made to redeem the Bank of Sing Sing notes at the New-York State Bank, Albany, at ¼ ℘ cent. discount—the same as other State money. The notes are to be withdrawn from circulation.

The Toledo and Wabash Road earned in November, 1859 and 1860:

1860	$77,599 32
1859	81,872 17
Decrease	$4,272 85

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana road earned in November as follows:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$65,705	$71,103
Freight	111,274	132,336
Mails, &c	9,430	7,660
Total	$186,105	$211,109
Increase in 1860		24,925

The following is a statement of the earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the month of November:

Passengers	$28,32[illegible]
Freight	42,516 88
Mails and expenses	3,362 33
Total	$74,205 16
Corresponding period in 1859	76,040 00
Decrease in 1860	$1,834 84

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 21st of November, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£6,073,597	Increase	£269,575
Other Deposits	12,665,022	Increase	61,230
Rest	3,205,625	Increase	13,907
Gov't Securities	9,400,273	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	20,208,016	Decrease	12,490
Notes unemploy'd	6,613,480	Increase	27,095

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,397,515, being a decrease of £261,755; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,357,131, showing an increase of £42,320, when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDI[NG] NOV [23].

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
Nov.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 17	93⅜	93¾	93⅝	93¾	93⅝	93¾
Mon. 19	93⅜	93¾	93⅝	93⅜	93¾	93½
Tues. 20	93⅜	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93⅝
Wed. 21	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅞	93⅝
Thur. 22	93⅜	93¾	93¼	93⅜	93½	93¾
Fri. 23	93⅝	93¾	93⅝	93¾	93⅝	93⅝

Wednesday's Chicago *Tribune* says:

The receipts and shipments of produce, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	12,390	19,198
Wheat, bush	103,533	11,296
Corn, bush	38,622	23,701
Oats, bush	6,640	44,998
Rye, bush	4,450	
Barley, bush	7,076	13,466
Beeves, No	1,261	1,908
Hogs, (live) No	13,170	3,012
Hogs, (dressed) No	2,351	900

The total receipts of Flour and Grain since the 1st of January compare with 1859 as follows:

	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	600,410	682,254
Wheat, bushels	13,675,054	7,807,218
Corn, bushels	15,486,416	5,257,994
Oats, bushels	1,539,076	1,332,145
Rye, bushels	305,357	229,913
Barley, bushels	537,791	597,786

The estimated amount of Flour and Grain in store in this City at present is as follows:

Flour, bbls	22,831
Wheat, bushels	441,647
Corn, bushels	368,000

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the Port	$480,191	$487,045	$969,917
Thrown on Market	500,779	533,134	529,770
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$56,151,120	$104,882,763	$97,187,296
Thrown on Market	63,988,534	104,112,875	95,530,569

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	302	$118,263	384	$110,896	56	$13,863
Mf. of Cot'n	676	99,210	961	187,521	27	8,404
Mf. of Silk	207	162,533	306	91,142	6	6,193
Mf. of Flax	283	43,410	353	65,270	51	7,674
Miscellan's	172	69,002	828	22,670	9	1,218
Total	1,640	$492,418 477,499	2,832	$477,499	149	$37,352 492,418

Total entered....$969,917 Total marketed.....$529,772

The following are Thompson & Brothers' closing quotations for Currency and Exchange today:

	Discount.
New-York, New-England and E. Jersey	⅜@—⅛
West Jersey and Philadelphia	3 @—
Baltimore, Int. Penn. and Maryland	4 @ 5
Virginia and Tennessee	7 @ 9
S. & N. Carolina, Georgia and Alabama	9 @10
Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa	12 @15
Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana	2½@ 3
Mobile	5 @—
Louisiana	4 @—
Canada and Michigan	1½@—
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	2½@—
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	3¼@—
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅜@—
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	12 @—
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	10 @—
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	1½@—
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	3½@—
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	2½@—

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The firmness in the funds, under the financial arrangement between the Bank of England and the Bank of France, continued, and an improved tone pervaded the Money market. Consols closed steady at 93⅝@¾ for Money, and 93⅝@¾ for account.

The stringency in the Money market was steadily subsiding, and negotiations of good bills were generally effected considerably below the Bank minimum, which continued at 6 ℘ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the Bullion of £42,320.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co., state that the market for American Securities, during the past week, has shown much animation, and some large transactions have taken place in the various Federal and State Stocks. There have also been some large purchases of Pennsylvania Central, Michigan Central and New-York and Erie Railroad Bonds, and the market closed with firmness.

United States 6 ℘ cent. bonds, 1868	89 @101
Do. do. 5 ℘ cent. bonds, 1874	93½ @ 94
Kentucky 6 ℘ cent. bonds, 1868-72	92 @ 94
Maryland 5 ℘ cent., sterling bonds	94 @ 95
Massachusetts 5 ℘ cent. sterling bonds	100 @102
Mississippi 5 ℘ cent. Union Bank bonds	12 @ 14
Pennsylvania 5 ℘ cent. stock	84 @ 86
Do. do. bonds 1877	86 @ 88
South Carolina 5 ℘ cent. bonds 1866	86 @ 88
Tennessee 6 ℘ cent. bonds (divers)	80 @ 82
Virginia 6 ℘ cent. bonds, 1886	82 @ 84
Do. 5 ℘ cent. bonds, 1888	81 @ 83
Illinois Cen. 7 ℘ cent. bonds	85 @ 87
Do. 6 ℘ cent. bonds	85 @ 87
Do. Railroad shares	26 @ 25 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ℘ cent., 1869	88 @ 89
Do. do. shares	58 @ 60
New-York Central 6 ℘ cents.	86 @ 87
Do. do. 7s	93 @ 95
Do. do. shares	76 @ 78
New-York and Erie 7 ℘ cent. 1867	91 @ 92
Do. do. do. 1859	88½ @ 89½
Do. do. do. 1883	80 @ 82 ex.
Do. do. shares	32 @ 34
Panama 7 ℘ cent. sterling bonds 1865	100 @102
Do. do. 1872	100 @101
Pennsylvania Central 6 ℘ cent. bonds	90 @ 91

Liverpool, Saturday, Nov. 24—A. M.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England, combined with more favorable accounts of the American crop, caused the market to open with a limited demand, which continued until Thursday, when the spinners bought more freely; and although prices were no higher, they close with more tone. The decline in American is ⅛d. ℘ ℔., and in the low dusty sorts even more. Brazils are ⅛d. ℘ ℔., and Surats ¼d. lower. Sales of the week, 32,870 bales, including 3,500 to speculators, and 4,120 for export. The market yesterday (Friday) was firm, and the tendency was rather upward. The sales of the day were 8,000 or 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The quotations are:

Fair Orleans	7½d.	Middling Orleans	6⅞d.
Fair Mobile	7¼d.	Middling Mobile	6⅝d.
Fair Uplands	7¼d.	Middling Uplands	6⅝d.

Stock on hand estimated at 575,910, including 437,220 American.

At Manchester, there is a recovery from the depression of Tuesday last, and business is becoming more general at the rates of that day.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athaya & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report Flour neglected, and again 6d. ℘ bbl. lower than on Tuesday. Prices range from 28s.@31s. Wheat quiet, at a further decline of 1d.@2d. ℘ cental since Tuesday; Red Western, 11s.@11s. 10d.; Southern, 12s. 4d.@12s. 10d.; White Western, 12s. 2d.@12s. 8d.; Southern, 13s.@14s. Corn unchanged, but rather easier to buy; Mixed and Yellow, 38s.@38s. 6d.; White, 42s.@44s., ℘ quarter.

Provisions—Beef very dull and irregular. Pork without material alteration; sales of Prime New at 70s., and Old at 56s. Bacon quiet. Lard—none in first hands, and 70s. has been paid in retail for fine American. Tallow quiet; Butchers' Association, 58s. 6d.@59s. Cheese quiet, but firm.

Produce—Ashes quiet at 28s. 6d.@29s. for Pots, and 29s. 6d.@30s. for Pearls. Sugars continue dull and the tendency is downward. Coffee firm. Rice in limited demand. Sales of Carolina at 25s. 3d.@26s. 6d. Quercitron Bark steady. Sales of Baltimore at 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. In American Linseed and Cottonseed Cakes the stocks are exhausted and extreme rates are demanded for arrival. Fish Oils dearer; Cod, £36@£37; Pale Seal, £40@£40 5s.; Linseed Oil, 30s. 3d.@30s. 6d. Olive Oil firm and dearer. Resin—Sales in retail only, at 5s. 4d. for Common. Spirits of Turpentine very dull; sales trifling at previous rates.

London Markets—Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report the Corn trade depressed by continued large arrivals of foreign Wheat. White American, 64s.@66s.; Red, 60s.@64s. Iron steady at £5 10s.@£5 15s. for bars and rails. Sugars very dull and generally 6d. lower. Rice quiet. Coffee very steady. Tea dull. Com. Congou, 1s. 2d.@1s. 2⅛d. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 33s. 6d. Tallow quiet at 60s. 6d. for Y. C. on the spot. Linseed Cakes in continued demand. New-York barrels, £11 15s.@£12; Boston, in bags, £11 10s.@£11 15s. Sperm Oil dull at £102. Linseed Oil steady at 29s. 6d.

LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sunday, Nov. 25—P. M.

Cotton—The sales yesterday (Saturday) were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed unchanged. Breadstuffs closed dull and unchanged. Provisions closed quiet.

Havre, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The Cotton market closed very dull to-day, and 2@3 francs lower. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 97 francs; do. *bas*, 89 francs. The sales of the week sold up to 4,000 bales. The stock is 106,000 bales.

London, Sunday, Nov. 25—Evening.

Consols closed, yesterday, at 93⅝@93¾ for money, and 93⅝@93¾ for account. Illinois Central Shares, 29@30, discount; Erie Shares, 33@31½; New-York Central Shares, 78@80.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Friday, Dec. 7.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88; Reading Railroad, 15¾; Morris Canal, 47¼; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1¾@2 ℘ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 7, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 22 bbls. Ashes, 12,510 bbls. Flour, 55,563 bushels Wheat, 31,838 bushels Corn, 6,700 bushels Rye, 1,843 bushels Oats, 1,116 pkgs. Provisions, and 657 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy, at $5 for Pots and $5 @$5 12½ for Pearls ℘ 100 ℔s.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for to-day; prices are lower and irregular. Holders are generally anxious to sell, though a few receivers are disposed to reserve their supplies rather than make any further concessions to buyers. Sales have been reported of 11,850 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 30@$4 55; ordinary to choice extra State at $4 50@$4 75, the lower rate with check to-day, but most of the sales of straight shipping lots were made at $4 55@$4 65; superfine Western at $4 25@$4 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 55@$5 65; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 65@$5 75; inferior extra Ohio at $4 70@$4 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 80@$5 10, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@$4 50
Extra State	4 50	@ 4 75
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 55	@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65	@ 5 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 70	@ 4 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	4 80	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 65	@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 6 90
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 00	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is very quiet, and prices are declining. Sales since our last, 900 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$5 00 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 10@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian continues inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 75@$6 75 ℘ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 20@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand at $3 25 for Jersey; $3 30 for Marsh's caloric dried; and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. ... heard of sales of 85,000 bushels, including white Canada at $1 32½; white Western at $1 27@$1 30; red Western, afloat, part at $1 12; Milwaukee Club at $1@$1 08, the lower rate for balance of boat-load; unsound do. do. at 92c., and white California at $1 30 ℘ bushel. Corn has been rather quiet to-day, although obtainable at reduced prices. Sales 58,000 bushels, at 60c.@61c., chiefly at 60c. for Western; and 64c. for yellow Southern ℘ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 65c.@66c. ℘ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy. Oats are in limited request, including Canada, at 37½c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@37½c., and State at 37½c. @38½c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 500 bales North River at 70c.@75c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New are in limited demand at 30c.@35c. ℘ ℔.

LUMBER—Business has been very quiet here. At Albany, light receipts, sales and shipments have been reported. The *Evening Journal* says: "Most of the sail vessels having left with cargoes, barges for New-York, Newark, New-Jersey, &c., constitute nearly all the vessels in port. We notice particularly a vessel at the dock taking in a cargo of lumber for Charleston, S. C. The supply in market is not large, and of common pine, spruce, hemlock and shingles is almost exhausted. Prices firm. The dealers consider the season as closed, though river navigation may be continued for one or two weeks. The receipts by the Erie and Campiain Canals during the fourth week in November, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles. M.	Timber. C. ft.	Staves. ℔s.
1856				
1857	2,293,700			
1858	4,902,600	995	2,000	958,600
1859	7,027,600	1,858	6,700	2,975,000
1860	3,482,000	679		1,097,600

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Dec. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles. M.	Timber. C. ft.	Staves. ℔s.
1856	215,586,630	35,774	14,133	112,910,592
1857	215,880,002	50,874	84,749	150,240,229
1858	266,843,531	34,007	117,347	141,526,401
1859	288,241,762	49,052	72,931	133,964,503
1860	300,224,300	31,800	44,530	142,756,477

NAVAL STORES—Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine is in demand, at 33c. @35c. ℘ gallon. Resin is also moderately inquired for, including Common, at $1 10@$1 20 ℘ 310 ℔s.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, sales having been reported of only 350 bbls., including Mess, at $16 75, and Prime at $10 75@$11 ℘ bbl. Nothing new in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard has been quiet; sales having been confined to 200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ ℔. Beef heavy and languid; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$10 for repacked Western Mess, $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 25 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in limited request, at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese is quiet at 9c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales of 125 tcs., have been reported, at $2 87 @$3 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

TOBACCO—Light sales have been reported, including 38 hhds. Kentucky, &c., at 7½c.@12½c.; 62 cases Seed Leaf at 3½c.@15c.; 75 bales Havana at 30c.@38c.; with 256 bales Yara and 42 bales Sagua on private terms, ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 430 bbls., in lots, at 17½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been rather less extensive to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 14d.@14½d.; Corn, 13d.@13½d. ℘ bu.; Peas, 13d.; Cotton, 9-32d.@5-16d. ℘ ℔.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s 6d. ℘ 310 ℔s.; and Hops ¾d. ℘ ℔. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@15d. ℘ bushel; Peas, 14½d ℘ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d. ℘ bbl. For London—Flour, 4s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 14d.@15d. ℘ bushel; Hops, ½d.@⅝d. ℘ ℔. For Bristol—Flour at 4s. ℘ bbl.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, Dec. 7, 1860.

MEATS.

The demand has been limited, and prices have favored buyers.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Beef, chuck roast, ℘ ℔	9	@ 12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℘ ℔	5½	@ 8
Beef, rounds, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
Beef, rumps, ℘ ℔	11	@ 12
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ ℔	15	@ 18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ ℔	13	@ 15
Beef, rump steak, ℘ ℔	12	@ 14
Beef, corned, ℘ ℔	5	@ 10
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℘ ℔	6	@ 9
Mutton, legs, ℘ ℔	9	@ 12
Mutton, shoulders, ℘ ℔	5	@ 8
Mutton, chops, ℘ ℔	12	@ 14
Lamb, ℘ ℔	10	@ 13
Veal, hind-quarters, ℘ ℔	12	@ 14
Veal, fore-quarters, ℘ ℔	6	@ 9
Veal cutlets, ℘ ℔	16	@ 20
Pork, fresh, ℘ ℔	11	@ 11½
Pork, salted, ℘ ℔	10½	@ 11
Pork, jowls, ℘ ℔	10	@ 8
Roasting pigs, each	1 25	@2 50
Soup Meats, ℘ ℔	4	@ 6
Smoked Beef, ℘ ℔	12	@ 14
Bacon, ℘ ℔	12	@ 14
Hams, ℘ ℔	12	@ 14
Shoulders, ℘ ℔	11	@ 12
Tongues, each	50	@ 75
Lard, ℘ ℔	13½	@ 14½
Lard, by the tub, ℘ ℔	13	@ 13½
Sausages, City made, ℘ ℔	12	@ —
Tripe, ℘ ℔	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Business has been restricted, though the changes in prices have not been important.

Chickens, ℘ ℔	12	@ 16
Fowls, ℘ pair	75	@1 25
Fowls, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Turkeys, ℘ ℔	12	@ 16
Ducks, ℘ pair	1 00	@1 50
Ducks, wild, ℘ pair	50	@1 25
Geese, ℘ ℔	9	@ 12
Prairie Chickens, ℘ pair	1 00	@1 25
Partridges, ℘ pair	87	@1 00
Pigeons, ℘ dozen	2 25	@2 75
Pigeons, flight, ℘ dozen	1 50	@2 00
Quails, ℘ pair	37	@ 62½
Snipe, ℘ dozen	1 75	@2 50
Squirrels, each	5	@ 8
Venison, ℘ ℔	10	@ 15
Woodcock, ℘ pair	75	@ 87

FISH.

Most kinds have been moderately inquired for at our quotations.

Blackfish, ℘ ℔	7	@ 8
Catfish, ℘ ℔	8	@ —
Codfish, ℘ ℔	—	@ 6
Eels, ℘ ℔	8	@ 12
Flounders, ℘ ℔	5	@ 6
Frost Fish, ℘ ℔	5	@ 6
Haddock, ℘ ℔	5	@ 6
Halibut, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Perch, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
Pickerel, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Sea Bass, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Striped Bass, ℘ ℔	12	@ 18
White Fish, ℘ ℔	10	@ 15
Oysters, ℘ 100	50	@1 50
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	1 00	@1 50
Clams, ℘ 100	25	@ 50
Crabs, soft, ℘ doz	87	@1 25
Crabs, hard, ℘ doz	18	@ 25
Lobsters, ℘ ℔	5	@ 6
Salmon, City smoked, ℘ ℔	15	@ 20
Salmon, pickled, ℘ ℔	12	@ 15
Codfish, pickled, ℘ ℔	5	@ —
Codfish, dry, ℘ ℔	5	@ —
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@ 12
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ ℔	12	@ 14
Herring, pickled, ℘ doz	10	@ 15

VEGETABLES.

The inquiry has been fair for the principal kinds; supplies have been good, and prices generally unaltered.

Beets, ℘ bunch	5	@ —
Cabbage, ℘ head	4	@ 7
Cabbage, Red	5	@ 9
Carrots, ℘ bunch	4	@ 6
Cranberries, ℘ quart	12	@ 18
Cauliflowers, each	10	@ 25
Celery, ℘ bunch	8	@ 12
Garlic, ℘ bunch	10	@ 12
Leeks, ℘ bunch	5	@ 10
Onions, ℘ quart	3	@ 4
Parsley, ℘ bunch	4	@ 6
Parsnips, ℘ bunch	5	@ 6
Peppers, ℘ dozen	10	@ 12
Potatoes, ℘ bbl	1 50	@2 25
Potatoes, ℘ bushel	62	@ 87
Potatoes, ℘ half peck	10	@ 14
Potatoes, sweet, ℘ half peck	18	@ 25
Salad, ℘ head	2	@ 3
Spinach, ℘ half peck	8	@ 10
Tomatoes, ℘ quart	6	@ 10
Turnips, ℘ half peck	10	@ 12

FRUIT.

Apples continue in request, but most other kinds are dull.

Apples, ℘ peck	25	@ 62½
Chestnuts, ℘ quart	10	@ 15
Citron, ℘ dozen	10	@ 12
Citron, preserved	50	@1 25
Dates, ℘ ℔	25	@ —
Figs, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10
Grapes, hot-house, ℘ ℔	50	@ 75
Grapes, Isabella and Catawba	10	@ 15
Hickory Nuts, ℘ quart	8	@ 10
Lemons, ℘ dozen	25	@ 50
Oranges, ℘ dozen	25	@ 62½
Pears, ℘ quart	15	@ 31
Pears, cooking, ℘ half peck	15	@ 25
Quinces, ℘ 100	1 00	@2 50
Raisins, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Wintergreen Berries, ℘ half peck	50	@ 62½

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are in moderate demand. Eggs and Honey are unchanged.

Butter, State, ℘ ℔	16	@ 24
Butter, Orange County	25	@ 27
Butter, Ohio, ℘ ℔	15	@ 21
Cheese, ℘ ℔	10	@ 13
Cheese, English, ℘ ℔	16	@ —
Eggs, six for	12	@ —
Eggs, thirteen for	25	@ —
Honey, ℘ ℔	12	@ 20
Honey, ℘ bottle	25	@ 30

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1860.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our reports from Washington this morning are interesting. During the adjournment of Congress speculation turns upon the House Special Committee on the Condition of the Union, and the probable course which will be pursued by it. It seems to be generally understood that the members of the Committee will act simply as spokesmen for their respective delegations, and under their advice. It is believed that all those appointed on the Committee will serve, with the exception of HAWKINS, of Florida, and BOYCE, of South Carolina. The other members from the extreme Southern States will not decline to act, although they have been strongly urged to do so. As indicating the exact condition of affairs in South Carolina, and corroborative of the statements in the private letter which was published in the TIMES of yesterday, the views of a planter and slaveholder of that State, at present in Washington, will attract attention. He believes that the State will inevitably secede, but that she will just as inevitably come back into the Union again in a short time, when the leaders in the present revolutionary movement will find that they have signed their own death-warrants. This gentleman, our correspondent says, is a member of the Legislature and a delegate to the State Convention. Our dispatches from the principal points in the South continue of about the same character. The secession feeling in Texas seems to be approaching a culmination. A circular has been issued by a member of the Legislature, calling upon his fellow members to meet sometime in January, whether Gov. HOUSTON chooses to call them together or not; and it is asserted that the Governor has signified his willingness to do so, provided he can be satisfied that a majority of the people of the State desire it.

Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, has written a letter on the political condition of the country, which is worthy of attention. He hits the causes of the existing troubles with a good deal of accuracy when he says that "if the North insists on using the National Government to *put down* Slavery, or if the South insists on using it to *perpetuate and extend* Slavery, the Union cannot last. So far as the North is concerned, we believe the policy in question is erroneously ascribed to it:—the North has no wish or purpose to use the National Government for any such purpose. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE thinks that if the Union can survive the present crisis, the result will be the triumph of the Democratic Party in 1864, probably under JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,—the whole South and a portion of the North uniting in his support. This is the best result he can foresee. He speaks in the strongest terms of Mr. B.'s devotion to the Union, and of the false accusations of favoring disunion which have been brought against him during the canvass.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 24th and Queenstown on the 25th, arrived at this port last evening. The news, which is three days later, is not of an important character. An improvement in the money markets of London and Paris is noted, but in consequence of advices from America a fall had taken place in American securities. The Empress of the French continued in Scotland, and a report was current that the Emperor would soon visit Windsor Castle, to meet there his illustrious lady. According to the Paris *Patrie*, extensive modifications are to be made in the French Constitution. FRANCIS II. was exceedingly ill at Gaeta. He had dismissed the Ambassadors. There are rumors, which require confirmation, that Austria is preparing to treat for the sale of Venetia. Other accounts represent that preparations on an enormous scale are going on to meet the expected attack next Spring. The Prince of Wales had resumed his studies at Oxford. A telegram from Suez reports that the allied army was waiting in a hostile position before Peking, and that negotiations has been opened by the Chinese, though not in a supplicatory manner.

The bark *Cora*, whose capture, with 705 Africans, off the Congo river, on the 25th of September, by the United States ship *Constellation*, has just been reported, recleared from the port of New-York on the 27th of May last, she having been previously seized on suspicion of being about to engage in the slave-trade, and required to find bonds for some $22,000; after which she was released. JOHN LATHAM is on the Register as master and owner, though it is believed other parties were the *real* owners. Her cargo, which was one of the most varied and carefully assorted ever put on board a slaver, cost over $22,000, as shown by the manifest. The Africans were landed at Monrovia, and the vessel sent to Norfolk in charge of a prize crew. She has not yet arrived.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a horrible murder was discovered to have been perpetrated at No. 22 East Twelfth-street. Mrs. SARAH SHANCK, a widow lady, aged about 50 years, who kept at that number a small thread and needle store, was found lying upon the floor of her sleeping-room, with her throat cut and her head literally beaten in. She had been seen about her shop in the morning, her fires had been lighted, and a little girl from a neighboring boarding-house had conveyed her breakfast to her about 8½ o'clock, making it probable that the murder was committed about 9 o'clock. Near the body lay the fragments of a heavy earthen water-pitcher, with which she had doubtless been assailed in the first instance. No clue can as yet be found to the perpetrators. Coroner JACKMAN has commenced an investigation of the case.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge MULLEN sentenced MORRISSETT, convicted of manslaughter, to State Prison for fifteen years and six months. EDWIN JEFFERDS, brother of the party indicted for the Matthews murder, was brought before the Court on a *habeas corpus*. The hearing was postponed without any decision. THOMAS DOWNING, arrested for murder a year ago, was discharged. In the General Sessions, various petty cases were disposed of. The most of the day was occupied by the trial of LEOPOLD GUSTAVELLI, indicted for larceny. The jury had not agreed at a late hour. At Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, the Seventh-avenue Railroad case was up again on demurrer to the complaint. Also, at Special Term, before Justice LEONARD, a case was on involving the right of stockholders of a Company to plead judgment against the Company, as a defence in actions brought against them for an equal amount on their individual liability as stockholders. The New-York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamship Company are defendants in the action, together with others, creditors of the Company. At Chambers of the same Court, before Justice SUTHERLAND, an application for a stay of proceedings in MULLIGAN's case was refused.

There was a further heavy decline on State Stocks yesterday, and lower figures again for Railway Shares: Missouris, 62¾; Tennessees, 65; New-York Central, 69¼. No marked change in Money affairs, but great depression in the Foreign Exchanges, particularly Merchant bills.

Prices of most kinds of Breadstuffs were lower and irregular. The demand was moderate. Provisions were inactive, as were likewise Cotton, Fish, Groceries, Oils, Metals, Hemp, Seeds and Spices. A limited inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in request, but at reduced prices. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Select Committee of Congress.

The appointment of a Select Committee to consider the critical condition of the country seems to us a wise and judicious proceeding. Whatever else may come of its labors, the fact of its appointment and the manner in which it has been made up, indicate a full appreciation on the part of the North of the serious evils which menace the public peace, and a willingness on their part to do whatever justice and a regard for principle will permit towards meeting the demands of the Southern States.

The task of the Committee is a very difficult one, nor are we by any means sanguine of the result of its labors. One thing is very clear at the outset;—they can have no hope of making any propositions which will satisfy South Carolina or the Disunionists of the Cotton States. Their course is fixed. They are simply consummating a scheme which they have had in hand for years. They have long been deluded by dreams of a Southern Slave Confederacy,—which would restore for them the Slave-trade, and thus enable them to increase their supply of labor, and colonize new Territories and conquer new regions of cotton-bearing soil. They are determined in advance not to be satisfied with anything which Congress may offer,—nor to be diverted at this propitious moment from the full and final trial of their plans. Mr. YANCEY's time has come. That "moment" has at last arrived, when, as he said two years ago, he could "precipitate the Cotton States into revolution." They have effected a remarkable degree of unanimity in the sentiment of the people, and the President's Message has greatly strengthened their hands by promising in advance that the force of the Government will not be used against them.

It is not worth while, therefore, for the Committee to waste any time or thought upon plans to conciliate them. But there is still a Union Party in the Southern States,—stronger in some than in others, but strong enough in all to be worthy of attention. It is upon that party that the preservation of the Union must depend,—and it should be the aim of the North, therefore, to convince the moderate, conservative men of the Southern States of our readiness to do them justice,—to guarantee their rights and secure them in the quiet and undisturbed control of their own affairs. How this can best be done, it will be for the Committee to determine. There is danger of their falling into grave mistakes on either side. If they go so far in their proposed concessions that the North will not sustain them, they will only inflame still further the distrust and resentment of the Southern States. If, on the contrary, they do not go far enough to meet the real emergency of the case, they will accomplish nothing.

In our opinion, specific concessions are not what the South requires, so much as some general assurance of immunity. What excites them now is not so much any specific acts of the North, as a vague apprehension of coming evils,—an undefined distrust and dread of the future. We have no doubt that *fear of insurrection* is the main cause of the present excitement at the South. The active canvass of the last four years has laid the basis for such a peril. The Republicans have been universally represented at the South as Abolitionists,—and negro emancipation has been predicted as the result of their victory. It is impossible that such representations should go on for years without pervading the minds of the whole community—slaves as well as whites. And evidence reaches us from every quarter that they have produced precisely this effect, and that insurrections are feared throughout the South as the result of LINCOLN's accession to power.

We think the Committee will be justified in taking this fact into serious consideration. The President, in his Message, has assigned it as the real cause of the alarm that pervades the South, although the practical measures he recommends have not the slightest relation to it. The Committee will do well to supply this omission. Let them consider fairly and candidly the dangers which threaten the South, and make the most effective provision possible to avert them. Let them advise some action which shall satisfy the South of Northern sympathy and Northern aid, if necessary, to repress any insurrection that may occur,—and to protect them from any danger that may threaten them from any quarter. We believe that if the South could be thus convinced that they had nothing whatever to fear from a Republican Administration, it would be a very easy matter to satisfy them on all the points of practical legislation that are involved.

We take it for granted that the Committee will make no attempt to press the President's recommendations upon Congress. If they will suggest judicious modifications of the Fugitive Slave law, they will have no difficulty in securing the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, and compensation for fugitive slaves where the slaves themselves cannot be returned. And while it is idle to expect that the North will consent to the Congressional protection of Slavery in all the Territories, we think it not at all unlikely that the North might, under some circumstances, waive its hostility to extending it into such regions as should seem specially adapted to that form of labor.

SECESSION OF THE CITY.—A New-York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* states that "very influential meetings" have been held in this City with a view of seceding from the State:

> "At the house of a gentleman well known in the political world, several meetings have been held to devise the ways and means to sever the connection with the radical and Western part of the State. The idea is to combine the City, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and three counties above us on the east side of the Hudson River, and make a State, to be called Manhattan. It would be a little Empire in strength and power.
>
> Among those who have taken part in this movement are men who rarely engage in political excitements. So burdensome and outrageous have the legislators of other portions of the State become, that a desperate effort is being made to get rid of them. Millions of money would be paid by our citizens if the new State, representing the real interests of the Metropolis and its surroundings, could be formed."

We have no idea that there is any truth whatever in this statement. The respectable portion of our citizens are perfectly aware that it is State legislation alone that has given us a decent Police, a respectable Commission of Public Charities, an honest Comptroller and all the securities we have left against general and wholesale plunder. Their hopes of still further reforms in the same direction rest entirely upon the expected action of the Legislature.

Our City is certainly very heavily taxed for the support of schools in other sections of the State, as well as for other purposes. But we have the consolation of knowing that our money goes where there is some chance of its doing good, which would not be the case if we were left wholly to our own resources. Self-government is a very excellent thing in theory:—but when it comes to be applied in practice, much depends on the character of the parties concerned.

The "Conquest" of South Carolina.

Ten days hence, the State of South Carolina, it is believed, will separate herself from the United States of North America, and establish an independent government. She will dissolve the United States Courts, eject the Judges and Marshal, break off the Post-office connections, expel the Federal Collector and Port-officers, and declare Charleston a free port of entry to the world. It is a grave question what should be the action of our Central Government in this entirely novel emergency. The President admits the duty of the Executive Power "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," but declares that this is impossible, because there are no Federal Officers in the State who will consent to execute these laws, and no *posse* could be raised among the people who would assist them.

A certain portion of our public, also have a fearful idea of "conquest," and deprecate as the greatest of horrors, the subduing of a province by the United States.

We believe that all these views are founded on mistaken conceptions of the nature of our Government, and of what "conquest" would be when undertaken by it.

Let us make the supposition that South Carolina has declared herself a separate Republic. She is so, to a certain extent, now, and to that degree, the central Government can never interfere with her. But there are certain distinct rights and powers belonging to the United States, which they can never give up, and it is those and those only which they would be obliged to "conquer." No occupation, perhaps no attack or invasion, might be necessary to maintain these.

Of course, the first duty on the part of the Administration should be to gain time and avoid a collision, so that the whole population of the State might feel the bitter material pressure of revolution, and the conservative party, which dares not show its head, might make itself felt. There would not be the smallest necessity for immediate war or bloodshed, and the Federal Government could exercise its most important functions with very little trouble. What then would be the first results of secession? The Post-office would be broken up. Suppose it is—the United States is not obliged to support an office in Charleston. The Postmaster has merely to declare the Post-offices of that State discontinued, and the loss is purely that of their own citizens.

The Federal Courts would be closed. This for a time would be no great inconvenience to the citizens of the other States, as few could desire to enter suits in such a period of civil commotion. The only real point of collision would be in the collection of duties and the clearing of sailing vessels. These rights the United States could in no circumstances yield to a seceding State, except through an entire amendment and change of the Constitution, made under the constitutional forms. But even this point might be easily and almost peaceably met. Let Mr. BUCHANAN select his Collector and port officers and Marshal from some border Slave State—say Kentucky. He dispatches them in a ship-of-war or a well-armed revenue cutter to lay outside of Charleston harbor, and there to collect the duties from every vessel entering from a foreign port, or to give clearances to such as are outward bound. The Force Act, passed in JACKSON's administration, gave the President power "to collect duties by land *and water*;" and even if this act has expired (as is urged) by its own limitation, we see nothing in the nature of the duties of such an officer, which should make it illegal to collect customs on ship-board;—indeed we know that in point of fact, the deputy Collectors do now exercise their authority upon the water as well as upon the land.

What is to prevent the United States from thus exercising its only important powers at the port of Charleston, just as it always has done, without struggle or blood-shedding? Every dollar due to the General Government could thus be collected. The South Carolina commerce would, in fact, be American as much as before; and the opening of a free port and of new channels of trade be entirely cut off during the time of this occupation. The State might, indeed, levy duties herself on imports from other States; but this, though unconstitutional, might be borne for a time, especially as it would be a tax upon her own people, who are the consumers. She might also exclude Northern men from her territory—but this she practically does now—and the forced absence of our citizens might be borne with resignation for a time, for the sake of the future benefit of the whole country.

It is true that it would not be a particularly dignified spectacle in the eyes of the world—a great Power hanging thus on the outskirts of a petty province to collect its lawful dues; but the United States is the stronger and therefore can afford to be generous. Everything reasonable should at first be sacrificed to gain time and give the conservative feeling of the rebellious State an opportunity of showing itself. At present it is altogether overwhelmed by the popular and superficial current.

We are glad to see that people at the North are beginning to rate at its true value this menaced revolution, and that they are becoming more and more convinced, whatever South Carolina or even all the Cotton States may do, that the vast and well-founded material interests of the North and West will only receive a temporary shock.

PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE.—We are quite ready to admit that our District-Attorney has proved himself a vigilant and laborious public officer. But in some points we cannot concur in the propriety of his official action.

THOMAS DOWNEY, for example, was yesterday brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, upon a motion for his discharge. His counsel stated that he had been in confinement twelve months, upon a charge of murder, and in regard to which no evidence existed, or rather, such insufficient evidence as had been found bore entirely in favor of the prisoner. Repeated efforts had been made in vain to induce the District-Attorney to bring the case to trial. When called upon to account for the delay, that officer said there was no proof of DOWNEY's guilt, except the deposition of the murdered man, which unfortunately lacked a legal formality to render it admissible in evidence. In the hope, he declared, that evidence might turn up, he had retained the man in prison; for he had no doubt of his guilt. The fact that DOWNEY brought witnesses, who swore to matters, rendering his innocence clear, had no effect upon the District-Attorney. These men, he avows, were of too bad character to be credited.

Upon the strength, therefore, of these unfavorable impressions upon the official's mind, and under the pretence of awaiting evidence, the existence of which the nature of the case made quite impossible, DOWNEY has been a prisoner for an entire year. In other words, he has been tried and convicted without evidence; in the judgment of the prosecuting officer; and by this extra-judicial tribunal sentenced to a long term of incarceration, which no doubt would have been still longer, but for the tardy though effective interference of the Court.

We confess our inability to see any warrant for such a course,—while we do see very serious danger in permitting it to become a precedent. Mr. WATERBURY may have acted from no other motive than a sincere desire to promote the ends of justice. But suppose some other officer should avail himself of such an example to gratify his personal revenge, or extort money from the friends of a man thus held. It was to guard against such abuses that the personal guarantees of the Constitution, the right of speedy trial, and *habeas corpus*, have been provided.

Waste not, Want not.

It is a good thing to whistle for water once in a while, like the dry faucets in our houses. If an occasional antepast of the legitimate and fast-coming results of our habitual waste of Croton does not teach us a better system of water rates, we had better tap Lake Erie at once; for where people are charged, not for what water they want, but for what they *can waste*, no ordinary river will insure high tide in our reservoirs. This subject has already been referred to in the TIMES, in a manner which has called forth a general response and lengthy reports from the water departments of various cities. It is the unanimous belief of all persons who are conversant with the actual working of our system that water must be *measured out* to consumers.

The present plan is to charge a certain class of dwellings with a certain amount of water, and a smaller class with a less amount, irrespective of the number of consumers, their habits of ablution, the number of hours per day occupied in washing the sidewalks, barrels drawn to get a cool tumbler full to drink, the number of faucets left open all Winter to prevent freezing, in short, irrespective of the amount used, just as if a house consumed water in proportion to its cubical contents, any more than in proportion to the color of its carpets or the style of its furniture;—just as if an inch pipe would not discharge at least as much wide open, behind a brick wall, as it would when partially closed, inside a brown stone front. Meters experimentally applied have shown, in some cases, ten times as much consumption of water in one house, as in another similarly rated.

It is totally impracticable to get at the amount of water which passes through openings of an unknown size, without measuring it. Yet, this is the basis of our present system—an excellent system of guesswork, too—whose best result is, that water-works intended to be ample for future generations, are inadequate to-day, while the total supply divided by the number of consumers, "gives," we say, an abundance to each. When we contemplate the facilities for waste, we shall only wonder that there is any left to use. The mere neglect to close a faucet here and there about a house, multiplied by the number of our houses, at once converts the entire system into a sieve, which drains our reservoirs faster than Spring freshets can fill them. And this neglect inflicts no punishment on the offender—it gives no warning to careless servants—it does not even betray its extent or locality to the disconsolate Department;—but the ten thousand little streams noiselessly and industriously run away with our precious Croton to the sewers, and the taxpayers build new reservoirs to meet increasing waste.

It would be absurd to object, in this connection, that a plenty of water and any possible amount of aqueducts to fetch it, is the fundamental condition of the public health. If the advantages of the hydropathic treatment are so great as to warrant the use of 1,000 gallons a day by a small family, it is certainly worth paying for—so think the neighbors who manage to exist on 200.

But it is waste, not legitimate consumption, including three baths per day, if necessary, that demands the reform. When people have to pay for all the water that passes through their premises, the City can afford to supply it, without calling upon those who are content with enough, to pay for new reservoirs and aqueducts. In fact, the City would make a capital speculation by supplying water at the ordinary rates for any ultra individuals who might want to set up saw-mills or emperor fountains in their back yards. There is no difficulty in supplying water to all who are willing to pay for it. But to levy the charges on the principle that all the houses of a certain size receive a certain amount of water, is as absurd as it would be for grocers or gas-companies to supply wine and light at so much per cubic foot of dining-room.

The water-meter is, in fact, likely to be more important than the gas-meter, in proportion to the cost of the respective works, for furnishing the supply. The City might afford to furnish gas *per capita*, for people could not conveniently and safely waste ten times or even twice as much as they might need. But to push aqueducts to the Housatonic and the upper Hudson, for the purpose of testing how much people *can* waste, is another matter altogether.

If our citizens had to pay for all the water delivered to their houses, while it is probable that waste would be instantly cut off, and that the present works would be ample for years to come, it is certain that the amount of waste would be quite immaterial to tax-payers.

In the present dearth, therefore, as we go without our accustomed baths, as manufactories stop for want of steam, and as we even import water in hogsheads from Brooklyn, let us remember that this will be the habitual state of affairs, before long, if we do not either measure the delivery of the precious Croton, or build a new aqueduct or two, if that extravagance should appear better suited to the state of the times.

Our Indian Policy.

Upon the presentation, last year, of the Annual Report of the Secretary at War, we took occasion to comment upon the rapid and inexcusable growth of expenditures in that department of the public service. From a fraction less than $12,000,000, as they existed in 1851, they had risen to a fraction less than $30,000,000; and, upon examining the objects upon which the money was lavished, we predicted that if the same ratio of progression continued, before 1865 they would reach the enormous sum of $60,000,000, or two-thirds of the entire outlay of the Government. We are happy to state that the tendency to increase has at least been suspended. The present report of Mr. FLOYD indicates that the figures have fallen from $28,000,000, in 1858-59, to $19,000,000, in 1859-60—a saving of one-third. It is true, the expenditures for the three months ending Sept. 30, being the first quarter of the current fiscal year, ascend to about $6,500,000, prefiguring an enhanced aggregate for 1860-61; but before this year expires the present Administration will have retired from office, giving place to successors who will be bound by every consideration of self-interest to bring the expenses of the Government far within the limits indulged by the actual Cabinet. It is safe, therefore, to regard the growing extravagance of the War Department as arrested, and the policy turned in the direction of retrenchment and economy.

An inquiry into the conduct of the national military concerns shows that the great bulk of outlay is connected with the administration of Indian affairs. The Secretary remarks at the outset of his Report:

> "In conformity with the policy which I announced to you in my last annual report, the troops available for service against the hostile Indians, and others that have become so since that time, have been engaged in campaigns of the greatest activity. This year the army has been constantly in the field, and upon an active war-footing."

It seems, therefore, that the entire military strength of the nation finds active employment in warfare with a half-dozen tribes of savages, inconspicuous in numbers, and only formidable for their ability to elude punishment by prompt dispersion, and to assemble for predatory purposes whenever the temptation to plunder is presented. With several of these tribes we have treaties, and annually furnish them with arms, money and other bribes to tranquillity. With others no covenants have been made; and what is the most disagreeable feature of the business is, that the savages who are under no obligations to preserve peace, and who are most often in a state of hostility, frequent the regions through which our lines of communication with the Pacific shore are extended. Hence, the constant stories of attacks on overland mail coaches and the Pony Express riders; the frequency with which trains are plundered, and relay stations assaulted. The Apaches, the Camanches, the Navajoes, the Kioways, the Sioux, and the Pah-Utes, are always ready for a massacre, or a robbery; and in the pursuit and punishment of the slippery delinquents, an army twice the size of our entire establishment might have ceaseless occupation. The upshot of this state of things is a steady and exhaustive demand upon the Treasury, uncompensated by any advantage to the public service. Lives, as well as money, are squandered; the frontiers are insufficiently guarded; travelers are unprotected. And to mend the evil seems as hopeless a task as to fill BUNYAN's Slough of Despond, into which "ever so many cart-loads of books had been cast," and the slime was deeper than ever.

It is needless to say there is something radically wrong in a system which produces no better fruit. What that error is, the Secretary of the Interior hints at in his Report. It lies in the unlimited range enjoyed by these nomade tribes; and the remedy is the extension of the system of reservations. The Secretary believes in a partial extension of the system. It should be universal. The experiment so triumphant in respect to the tribes in the Indian Territory, is the best evidence that the Indian, when confined to limits inconsistent with his vagrant habits, settles down quietly to agricultural and various industrial pursuits; and makes important advances in civilization. The majority of the wild aborigines of the Plains roam as widely as if the whole unbounded continent were theirs. Two or three of the tribes above named as especially troublesome, occupy territory five or six thousand square miles in extent, although the aggregate number of the savages does not exceed fifteen hundred warriors. Yet with the aid of their fleet horses, their knowledge of the country, and their acute sagacity in selecting points and objects of attack, this handful maintains a condition of terrorism over the broad region it scours, wholly irreconcilable with white colonization, and unsafe to the necessary traveler. Such paltry expeditions as are organized to punish these depredators, are generally unfortunate, and always useless. There is no glory in attacking an enemy ever ready for flight; and much damage from their skill in the use of their weapons, even when in retreat before lagging pursuers. The same reasons, indeed, as rendered the Roman legionary an indifferent match for the Parthian, affects the usefulness of our troops, when employed against the Apaches and Navajoes. Warfare of this sort will, of course, last as long as the Indians endure. With a better system, which should place the savage, subdued by the exhibition of overwhelming force, within the boundaries of well-guarded reserves, and there compel him to the abandonment of his wandering and thieving habits, and to the practice of honest industry, the present War budget would be diminished one-half; and the anomaly of a standing army retained upon a war footing year after year with no external enemy to oppose; and the further anomaly of a regularly increasing outlay for the preservation of order among tribes whose numbers decline in a far more rapid proportion, would no longer confound common sense.

It may seem absurd and untimely to discuss what the future policy of the Government ought to be, when the Government itself totters apparently on the verge of dissolution; and when, if it survive in any form the present crisis, it is impossible to say over how much of the actual surface of the country it shall prevail. Still, so long as War and Indian estimates figure before the eyes of Congress, and call for scrutiny and action, it remains a duty to discuss the wisdom of their application; and, if practicable, to indicate a sounder economy. The lesson, in any event, cannot be wholly profitless.

ONE FLOURISHING BRANCH OF SOUTHERN TRADE.—We are happy to announce, on the faith of a most liberal and reliable letter, this day received, that, however much the heart of South Carolina may be now estranged from the people of the North, there are yet a few men left in the South whose bosoms overflow with the most prodigal and reckless good-feeling towards the individual citizens of New-York. These men do not content themselves with mere professions of affection; they place fortunes of fabulous amount at our disposal, and plead earnestly with us not to reject their bounty. Their communication, with its inclosures, is one of the most lavishly-generous and warm-hearted documents we have ever had the pleasure of receiving. It earnestly urges that we shall accept the neat sum of "one hundred thousand dollars;" but the writers threaten to make it a point of personal quarrel, if we refuse to allow them to drop "*at least* five thousand dollars" into our private purse.

Such an instance of Southern liberality is a significant and most agreeable rebuke to the fiery denunciations of Cotton State orators and editors. It shows that there are still undying bonds of brotherly love between the Sections of our country—that there are still prizes in the Union for which men may contend without reference to party or religious faith; and that there are enterprising men engaged in a business at Delaware who have a policy of their own which knows no North, no South, no East, no West—nothing, in fact, but a generous drawing of all the finer emotions towards their fellow-men, and a desire to place tickets in the field on which politicians of every stripe and hue may be able to unite.

"We send you," write these practical Southern philanthropists, "a well-arranged full package of 26 assorted tickets," * * * * "each package having the chance to draw six of the highest prizes, amounting to $175,000." * * * * "Should the package we select fail to draw you *at least* a $5,000 prize, we will, after the drawing, send you another package, in one of our *extra lotteries for nothing*, thus giving you the chance of drawing the prizes on two packages of tickets for the cost of one." What "prizes" there can be in an "extra lottery for nothing," the generous parties who have sent us this magnanimous offer have omitted to state.

We have not the necessary algebraic erudition to compute at such short notice the amount of chances to be derived from "the ternary combination of 78 numbers," making seventy-six thousand and seventy-six tickets, all told;—but feeling perfect confidence in the good faith of gentlemen who are actuated by such benevolent motives, we willingly accept their assurance that "the ternary combination of 78 numbers" cannot fail to give every man who accepts a well-arranged package of assorted tickets "*at least* $5,000"—the chances being about two thousand to one in favor of his receiving $175,000 the day after the drawing, by "draft payable on demand at New-York City Banks." In such a time of financial pressure, it is refreshing to find gentlemen devoting their lives and fortunes to such a charitable business. They only ask in return "to be remembered in our favors"—whatever that may mean—and that, previous to their sending the fortune-giving package, we shall remit to them either by post or express the sum of twenty dollars as a token of our "confidence."

STATISTICS OF SECESSION.

An Examination of the Bread Question in the Cotton States—Men and Arms—Union in the Valley of the Ohio.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BREECHES, December, 1860.

I have been a good deal interested in the secession movement. I shall make no comment on the *sentiment* which prompts such action, but must express my astonishment at some statements of your correspondents as to matters of fact and matters of opinion. One or two of these are clergymen, who seem to speak of *disunion*—which must of necessity involve civil war—as one of those easy and common-place affairs which may take place for any slight cause. For example, if Massachusetts and Wisconsin don't choose to modify their laws at the request of these modest gentlemen, they will forthwith break up the household and sunder the people! If such be the ideas of a clergyman, what can be expected of the people in the South? I do not know what Old Massachusetts may do, but I think I can assure you that *no Western State will budge the breadth of a hair* for a demand made with a threat. If it could be done, there are tens of thousands who would let the Secessionists go out peaceably; but, since *that* cannot be done, the West is prepared to sustain the Union and the laws to the last extremity. If we must make a trial of the strength of our Government and institutions before the world—let it come.

When reason is dethroned, there is little room left for facts, or the discussion of probable results from insane acts. Nevertheless, as the majority of persons in this country are yet in the possession of their senses, I propose to examine some of the statements put forth by the Secessionists,—enough, at least, to show where they will drift, if their madness is carried into practical acts. The dependence of a country which cultivates only one staple, on other countries, for most of its supplies of the comforts and necessaries of life, is so obvious, that to common minds it needs no proof; yet, if we may judge by the letter of Mr. GILMAN to Mr. LONGWORTH, the Secessionists actually have an idea that they can devote themselves to the raising of cotton and reap the profits of that, and yet feed and clothe themselves without aid from others. The idea is so utterly absurd that, at this very moment, these people are sending to Connecticut and Massachusetts for the guns, pistols and bowie-knives with which they propose to show their courage and gallantry in slaughtering their fellow countrymen. In 1832, South Carolina embodied her volunteers to resist the United States, and bought the cloth for their coats in Massachusetts, and their buttons in Connecticut—the shrewd manufacturers laughing most heartily at their proceedings.

Let us see how secession will work now, in regard to the more important matters of bread, men and arms. If secession accomplishes its utmost results, it can only include the six Cotton States west of the Mississippi. Texas will go by herself, and Arkansas will go with Tennessee. In the new Confederacy about to defy the Government and people of the United States, the first question is, *where is the bread?* South Carolina does raise about two-thirds as much wheat as her small white population needs; but very different is the case with her proposed confederates. Let us see:

These six Cotton States, raised of wheat, in 1850, the following quantities, viz.:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Alabama	294,044	Louisiana	417
Florida	1,027	Mississippi	137,990
Georgia	1,088,534	South Carolina	1,066,277
Total			2,588,289

These States had, at that time, 1,820,000 *white* inhabitants, whose average consumption of wheat is 7,200,000 bushels per annum; and consequently the amount raised is about *one-third* the amount required. These States, it will be said, raise a large amount of corn. So they do—but we have not yet counted the negroes and the animals. There are 1,700,000 negroes to be fed on corn, and several millions of swine and cattle—together, enough to consume all their corn. A large portion of bread must be imported, and since Europe has to import for itself, the bread must come from the West. But the Governor of Georgia and other politicians of his calibre, propose to lay a tax of 25 per cent. on all Northern products, which will be a tax of $1,000,000 per annum on bread, besides the original cost!

The next question will be one proposed in Scripture—whether a man with ten thousand can stand against one who cometh with twenty thousand? For this is the upshot of the matter. *Peaceable* secession, said DANIEL WEBSTER, is a sheer impossibility. It is equally absurd to suppose that the Union people of the country will lend any aid to those who are voluntarily and purposely in open rebellion against the Government. Many good citizens may wish that secession should be peaceful; but the nature of the Government and human nature do not permit it. The young, the brave, the patriotic, are everywhere rushing to the standard of their country. They are indignant that a small body of men in the extreme South should attempt to sever the bonds of Union, and set fire to their beloved country. This is the *fact*; and there will be but two parties—*for* union, or for disunion. How, then, stands this Confederacy of six States as to positive physical strength? If we are to believe our wonderful telegraphers, their strength is imperial and enormous. They had 700,000 ready to march at one time, which finally fell to 70,000. But I prefer to trust the census. There are in those six States, within a fraction, *men* between 20 and 70 years, as follows:

South Carolina....	60,580	Georgia..........	106,000
Alabama..........	86,000	Mississippi.......	69,000
Florida...........	21,000	Louisiana.........	65,000
Total............			398,500

This is a good deal less than the men of the same age in the single State of Ohio,—and but *one-tenth of the able-bodied white men* in the United States. However large a share of gallantry, courage, skill, or endurance we may suppose the people of these six States to have, (and I would not underrate them,) they have palpably too little strength to sustain a more than brief and disastrous conflict. The Secessionists refer us to the example of the United Colonies resisting Great Britain,—forgetting the all-important fact that these Colonies were three thousand miles off from their mother country.

There is another piece of statistics (not furnished by the census) I shall volunteer. I once had occasion to examine the lists and nativities of *sailors*, and was astonished by the fact, that notwithstanding the extent of the Southern coast, there were scarcely any sailors in the whole Marine of the United States from the South. The sailors are from the North, and will be true, to the last man, to the Flag of the Union. This enables the Government to blockade Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans, and collect the National Revenue, without shooting a man. No invasion of the States is necessary, or will probably be attempted. The collection of the revenue, and the withdrawal of the Post-office is all that is necessary, and this is negative.

In regard to this section of the country, the Valley of the Ohio is unanimous for the Union. Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri will go hand-in-hand with Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in defending the Union from all dangers, without or within. The border Slave States are repudiated by the Secessionists, and, in turn, repudiate them. The sentiment of JACKSON is universal. The Union *must and shall be preserved.*

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE CROTON WATER ACCIDENT.

Probability of a Full Supply of Water this Afternoon.

By dint of unceasing and persevering labor continued day and night, the mass of earth and rock over the broken pipes was cleared away at an early hour yesterday morning, and the extent of the damage ascertained. Two lengths of pipe were broken short off, the deplacement of which it is expected will be completed during to-day, and a full supply of water furnished before night.

Water was discovered percolating through the stone embankment about two hundred feet north of the break, and it was at first feared that another break had occurred there, the pipes, as in the lower place, being covered with heavy rocks, and lying on an uneven bed. Mr. CRAVEN, however, thinking that this water might prove to be merely the back water which had found its way into the embankment, will repair the break discovered, and as soon as the water is let on, it can be ascertained whether there is another. In case another break should be discovered, a further delay in the supply of water will be occasioned. Due notice, however, will be given to the public of the actual condition of the pipes.

The arrangements of the police force and firemen, for quick work in case of an alarm of fire, are continued, and will be until the usual full supply of water is again obtained. Besides our own fire-extinguishing apparatus, several suction engines of Brooklyn are kept in readiness for use here if needed, and yesterday Chief-Engineer FRENCH, of Jersey City, sent over suction engines Nos. 2, 4 and 5, with a large quantity of hose, to be used in the lower part of the City in case of need.

The following is a card from our Chief-Engineer:

A WORD TO MERCHANTS.

OFFICE CHIEF-ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1860.

It is particularly requested by the Chief-Engineer that merchants or others having clerks, porters or private watchmen in their employ will station them about their premises with their keys, in order that speedy access may be obtained to the various buildings in case of fire during the continuance of this difficulty.

JOHN DECKER.

CAUSE OF THE BREAK IN THE MAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At Sixty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, the original surface of the land was twenty-seven feet below the present grade line. The old road bed was nine feet, and the thirty-six-inch main from sixteen to seventeen feet below the grade. Mr. PETTIGREW, the Contractor, had finished the filling in of this part of the Fifth-avenue, set his curb and gutter, and had but the flagging to lay in order to complete his work.

The ruptured main was laid under the direction of HORATIO ALLEN, in the early history of Croton distribution. The sub-structure was ample, the casting made by GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE, Esq., was as good as any then used. Where laid, the filling was in part of blasted rock, in large masses, and earth. None of the above facts account for the present break, except so far as they have reference to the strength of the casting, from the fact that the rupture occurs in the *side* of the pipe. It was laid in an excavated cut upon a solid settlement of filling, completely compacted; therefore, the casting alone is the point at issue. So far as I observed, the iron appeared in as good condition as over 20 years' of exposure, and one inch in thickness could be expected to have left it. PETTIGREW's filling through the centre of the Fifth-avenue was of earth taken from near Hamilton-square, and had it been like the sides, of masses of broken rock, that fact would not have affected the pipe some six feet below his filling.

Abundant provision is now made by the Croton Department, both in the tests applied to pipes previous to being used, in the mode of substructure, as well as in the size and strength of the material, as will insure safety in the future, except so far as oxydization may develope imperfections in a casting beyond the reach of ordinary tests.

From all the facts, therefore, so far as developed, the accident is just one of that class that brings no blame upon the Engineer who laid the ruptured main, and yet one that ample provision seems to have been made by the present Department to assure us from in the future.

Experiments within the last ten years, here and in Europe, have confirmed the theory of the electrical decomposition of zinc when in affinity with iron. The well-known effect of lead when used in connection with iron, led to experiments, particularly by Professor ANTISELL, in which the superior destructive power of iron over zinc, when brought in mutual contact, was developed.

Tubular castings are liable to lack thickness on the superior surface, and this fact is somewhat neglected still in so far as proper guages are used to detect the exact extent of such defect, both on the inner and outer surfaces in transverse sections of the tubes.

With the application of one inch thick zinc collars, and say two longitudinal strips as connections, together with application of a proper guage for thickness as above, grilling of three-inch timber, with from six to eight feet bearing at each joint of the main, and this in connection with the usual care at present bestowed upon the tests of pipe and laying of substructure, there will be but little room left for any accident short of actual design thereto in the future.

Yours, respectfully,
R. GRAVES, City Surveyor.

The Kansas Troubles.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Dec. 7.

Advices from Fort Scott to the 3d inst. are to hand. The Federal troops were acting as a *posse comitatus* to the U. S. Marshal, and had arrested several persons for being engaged in the late murders. No resistance was offered. The troops would move to Mound City on the 4th inst.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The Bark Cora, of New-York, Captured on the African Coast.

SEVEN HUNDRED AFRICANS ON BOARD.

History of the Vessel and Her Movements—List of Her Cargo.

The correspondent of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, on the Coast of Africa, communicates the following particulars of the capture of the barque *Cora*, of New-York:

UNITED STATES SHIP CONSTELLATION,
ST. PAUL DE LOANDO, Sunday, Sept. 30, 1860.

We arrived here this afternoon, after a cruise of 22 days' duration off the coast, during which we have visited all the slave ports of importance from this place as far to the northward as Loango. Nothing very remarkable occurred until the evening of the 25th, being about 80 miles from the coast and to the southward of the Congo river, when a sail was discovered about five miles to windward, steering northwest. We made all sail, and after three-and-a-half hours' chase succeeded in overhauling her, firing four 32-pound shot before she hove-to. She proved to be the bark *Cora*, of New-York, one day out from the coast, and having on board 705 slaves. Sailing-master EASTMAN, with an armed crew of fifteen men, was immediately sent on board and took charge of her as a prize. Her officers and crew, amounting to 28 persons, were transferred to this ship, and with the exception of her first, second and third mates, who were sent to the United States in her as prisoners, were brought to this port. During the chase she made every exertion to escape, showing no light and throwing overboard her boats, hatches, spare spars, and in fact clearing her spar deck of everything moveable to lighten the vessel. She had on board a Spanish and an American crew. An individual giving the name of LORRETTO RINTZ (supposed to be fictitious) was found on board, and stated that he was master of the vessel. His real name is supposed to be LATHAM, by whom the vessel was cleared at New-York. Six of the Spanish crew were sent in her to take charge of the slaves until she arrives at Monrovia, where they with the slaves be landed, and the latter delivered to the United States agent for liberated Africans, after which the vessel is to proceed to Norfolk. Master T. H. EASTMAN, Midshipman W. B. HALL, and a crew of fourteen men, were sent to the United States in charge of the prize. No colors or papers were found on board. She is a fine bark, newly coppered, of about 450 tons, and about eight years in service, and was formerly owned by GOV. MORGAN, of New-York. She is also a very fast sailer, and it is doubtful whether she would have been captured had any other vessel of the squadron been in pursuit of her. To increase the vigilance of the men stationed at the "look-outs," Capt. NICHOLAS offered a reward of $50 to be paid to the person first sighting a vessel with slaves on board, and after the capture of the *Cora* paid the above amount to one of our seamen. Since her capture the reward has been raised to $120, the ward-room officers giving fifty and the steerage twenty. Hereafter slavers had better give the *Constellation* a wide birth.

Corporal JAMES EDWARDS, United States Marines, died on board, of disease of the heart, on the 28th, and was buried on the following day.

The steamer *Mystic*, Lieut. LEROY, is in port, while all the other vessels of the squadron are cruising along the coast.

Commander S. W. GODON has been reinstated to the command of the steamer *Mohican*. The bark *Ann and Mary* is to sail to-morrow morning for Salem and will take out mail.

OCT. 1.—The storeship *Relief* arrived this morning from Boston, bringing a large mail for the squadron, including files of the *Daily Advertiser*.

Within the last six weeks 2,221 recaptured Africans have been sent to Monrovia, having been captured on board the following vessels by our present African squadron, viz.: The ship *Erie*, of New-York, captured by the steamer *Mohican*, Commander S. W. GODON, on the 8th of August, with 997 slaves on board. The brig *Storm King* also captured on the 8th of August, by the steamer *San Jacinto*, Capt. T. A. DORNING, and having on board 619 slaves; and the bark *Cora*, captured by the flagship *Constellation*, Capt. JOHN S. NICHOLAS, in the vicinity of Manque Grande, with 705. The last-named was amply fitted out for a long voyage, and in her cabin was found every luxury suitable for a tropical climate, consisting of the choicest wines, preserved meats, fruits, &c., &c. Previous to taking her departure for Monrovia, a boatload of these stores was transferred to the *Constellation*, for the use of the 'ward-room officers,' which is in direct violation of an article of an act for the better government of the Navy. For an offence somewhat similar, five of the crew of the *Constellation* were tried by a summary court-martial in December, 1859, and their pay taken from them and otherwise punished.

The bark *Cora*, as already stated, hailed from New-York. She was a fine vessel, of 431 tons register, built in Baltimore in 1851, from which port she was engaged in the South American trade. She was afterwards purchased by E. D. MORGAN & Co., who finally sold her to JOHN LATHAM for $14.000, and on the 4th of May, 1860, a register was issued to him from the New-York Custom house as master and owner. The *Cora* was immediately taken to Pier No. 52 East River, where important changes were made in her rig, with the evident design of increasing her spead as a sailer. Her hold was stowed with a large number of casks, which were filled with fresh water; and provisions, lumber and other articles in large quantities, such as usually constitute a slaver's cargo, were put on board. These suspicious circumstances were reported to Mr. ROOSAVELT, the United States District-Attorney, and on the 19th of May she was arrested and examined upon a charge of being about to engage in the slave-trade. The proceedings were in the United States District Court, by which appraisers were appointed, who estimated the value of the vessel at $9,000, and the cargo at $13,128 23—total, $22 128 23, and she was accordingly bonded for that amount, ROBERT GRIFFITH and CHARLES NEWMANN becoming joint sureties for the vessel.

On the 27th of May the *Cora* was recleared at the Custom-house and proceeded on her "trading voyage." The next intelligence we have of the *Cora* she is overhauled by the United States ship *Constellation*, on the 25th of September, when eighty miles off the Congo River, having 705 Africans on board, a person giving his name as LORETTO RINTZ, but who is really supposed to be the identical JOHN LATHAM, being in command. The officers who captured the *Cora* represent her as a very fast sailer, which scarcely any vessel except the *Constellation* could have outsailed.

Mr. S. S. NORTON, foreign entry and clearance clerk at the Custom-house, has furnished the following list of the *Cora's* outward cargo, with the remark that probably no vessel ever cleared from this port with so complete a cargo for a "pleasure excursion" except the *Wanderer*.

CARGO OF BARK CORA, FOR LOANDO, W. C. A., JAN-27, 1860.

20 cases claret......	$50 00	2 cases pickles, &c..	$4 50
3 cases preserves...	3 75	1 case sardines......	48 00
3 cases fruits......	50 00	1 cask olive oil......	96 00
1 case yeast powders	12 00	1 cask vinegar.......	39 00
1 case Bol. sausages	7 00	1 demijohn anisado.	7 80
2 boxes tea........	81 60	12 boxes olive oil....	54 00
6 bales candlewick.	18 00	4 pipes red wine.....	361 00
5 bags coffee.......	124 00	1 cask sherry wine.	53 00
1 box sugar........	43 70	6 bask's champagne.	72 00
1 box chocolate......	25 00	1 box absynthe.......	3 00
12 drums figs......	5 00	1 demijohn brandy.	23 00
1 box walnuts......	11 00	8 cases codfish......	44 00
1 box filberts.......	12 70	16 boxes candles.....	80 00
12 boxes maccaroni.	36 50	5 boxes cheese.......	20 00
6 boxes raisins......	18 00	4 boxes cheese.......	50 00
1 bag almonds.......	9 80	2 bags salt..........	4 00
1 box dried apples...	7 20	1 box spices.........	2 00
1 bbl. peas.........	14 04	1 box syrup..........	31 00
1 box lentils........	34 65	50 boxes white sugar	375 00
2 bales hay.........	9 80	1 box matches.......	1 50
2 boxes corn........	10 00	1 box yellow soap..	6 50
2 boxes tobacco.....	50 38	11 bxs. castile soap.	42 36
2 boxes tobacco.....	30 38	8 doz brooms........	24 00
4 boxes pipes.......	4 24	1 can lamp oil.......	6 00
50 cases muskets....	2,550 00	4 tierces hams.......	123 16
6 cases containing 16 tanks and 3 refinery for oil....	707 00	20 half bbls mackerel	215 00
		160 oil casks........	2,160 00
		60 kegs.............	52 20
47 tcs. rice.........	1,217 18	4 trunks.............	8 00
1 box rice..........	10 69	12 bbls. English ale.	84 00
52 boxes whisky.....	591 00	24 bbls. flour.......	174 72
46 boxes beans......	213 88	52 cases butter......	27 00
3 boxes beans.......	25 00	10 kegs beef.........	30 50
20 half bbls. beef...	175 00	4 boxes middles.....	125 80
15 half bbls. pork...	146 25	41 cases powder.....	3,920 00
20 kegs lard........	145 89	2 crates crockery...	64 80
160 bbls. navy bread	614 47	1 crate jugs........	27 00
50 bbls. pilot bread.	227 75	2 crates basins.....	91 40
2 kegs crackers.....	4 00	60 bales sheetings..	3,231 93
10,460 feet lumber...	261 65	6 pkgs. hardware...	26 10
224 feet lumber.....	9 36	2 hhds candle shades	50 00
15,000 pine shingles.	67 46	1 box tobacco......	38 15
1 iron safe.........	250 00	2 cans tea..........	41 87
1 desk, 12 chairs....	65 00	2 crates 1 bbl crockery........	145 30
10 bbls. potatoes....	22 50		
1 bbl. eggs.........	15 00	1 hhd. crockery.....	36 00
2 bbls. apples......	10 00	4 boxes codfish.....	20 00
6 bbls. onions......	24 00	2 qr. bbls. mackerel.	28 50
1 demijohn anisado..	8 50	10 boxes honey......	3 50
1 demij. aguadiente.	11 00	1 hhd 8 cases hardware........	178 83
2 cases segars......	397 50		
4 cases drugs.......	250 00	1 tierce tongues....	34 50
17 cases drugs......	127 60	1 bbl. hams........	23 38
4 bbls drugs........	15 54	2 qr. bbls. tongues..	13 00
1 keg butter........	29 25	1 case crackers.....	16 00
4 trunks...........	83 00	2 cases preserves....	193 00
6 kegs hardware.....	19 50	2 cases cigars......	251 00
12 kits tongues and sounds..........	19 50	Value of cargo...	$22,298 47

Cost of vessel.................. 14,000 00
Total............................ $36,298 47
The appraised value.............. 22,128 23
Actual undervaluation............ $14,170 24

R. M. S. Africa off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Dec. 7.

We learn from the agent at New-York, E. CUNARD, Esq., that the *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, will, should the weather admit, call off Cape Race and communicate with the Telegraph-station at that point by means of the news boat of the New-York Associated Press, on or about Saturday evening, Dec. 8, thus affording to the commercial public an opportunity to communicate to their European correspondents four days' later news. We are authorized to say, that the services of the news boat and agents of the Press at Cape Race will be entirely gratuitous. Such parties as may wish to forward dispatches can do so through Mr. GEORGE STOKER, No. 7 Broad-street, New-York.

Academy of Music.

The artists of the late Academy troupe, combined into a cooperative and managerial body by that beautiful instinct called self-preservation, gave their first performance last night, to a good and eminently appreciative house. We confess to a predisposition in favor of the new management. Not that we think it must necessarily be superior to the last one, or otherwise more resplendent than managements in general. But because it is fit and proper that every now and then artists who have tasted the sweets of the operatic exchequer should have their experience flavored with some of the bitternesses which an average manager encounters in his attempt to store up the honey for their consumption. We should like, indeed, to see every tenor, and every soprano, of distinction associated thus intimately with the destinies of all the operatic establishments in the world. In that way it seems to us a reasonable reduction in their sometimes extravagant expectations would rapidly be effected. It would tend also to the permanent establishment of Italian opera, an object which, whilst tenors and sopranos are on the present advanced pay-list, seems to be utterly unattainable.

The Academy combination possesses the advantage (in an economical point of view) of not being too large, and the merit of being equal to the just interpretation of the usual works of the Italian and German stage. All the artists are hard workers, and of a metal which can achieve success, even under circumstances more disadvantageous than those encountered just now. We learn with no surprise, therefore, but with decided satisfaction, that it is their intention to give a different opera on each performance—never to repeat a work unless it is absolutely demanded by the public. So much labor will surely meet with its just reward.

Many years have passed since "Masaniello" was produced creditably—the last and perhaps most memorable occasion being at Niblo's Garden, under MARETZEK's reign, when SALVI sustained the tenor *rôle*, and stamped it with the dignity of his own rare talents. Of attempts at performance we have had more than enough, and the equestrian feats of the historical horse, together with the subsequent pyrotechnic splendors of the eruption, are familiar jokes to our theatre-goers. The artists of the Academy have not, on the present occasion, aimed at spectacular splendor, being warned against such a useless waste of powder by the recent failure of the "Jewess"—a work which, more than any other, embraced all that could be done in this way. The *ensembles*, however, are well given, and liberally supported by the choral forces. We have seldom heard the third act sung with greater effect. It is something, undoubtedly, to have FORMES in a revolution, to show us how the Royal troops may be vanquished, by flouring a gun, and running away with the prettiest girl, under the miserable pretext, perhaps, of taking her to a safe place. The redoubted basso, we may here add, is seen and heard to advantage in the part of *Pietro*.

Mme. FABBRI displayed much facility in the florid music of *Elvira's* part, and certainly endowed it with rare wealth of voice. Signor STIGELLI, as the hero, sang with his accustomed vigor, but appeared to be laboring under a cold. The minor parts were supported by Signors QUINTO and MULLER, and the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. THEODOR THOMAS, was good. The performance, indeed, may be regarded as a successful indication of what the combined artists can do in the healthful cause of art.

This evening, FLOTOW's opera of "Stradella" will be given.

Arrival of the New-Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Friday, Dec. 7.

The New-Mexican mail, with dates to the 19th ult., arrived to-day in time to connect with the mail going East this morning. The mail was detained by very deep snow and excessively cold weather. The Kiowa Indians stopped the mail at McKnees' Creek, and kept them half a day. Their object, they said, was to make peace; and they could wipe out the party, but did not feel so disposed.

The Indians are almost in a starving condition, consequently they are anxious for peace. The campaign against the Navajoes has proved very successful, and they are still prosecuting it with energy.

PARKER's train arrived in Santa Fé on the 12th ult., loaded with dry goods and groceries.

The contractors on this route contemplate running this mail *via* Fort Wise on the 1st of February, and the establishment of a mail route from that point to Denver City.

A gentleman arrived here yesterday from Fort Scott, who states that all is quiet out there, and that MONTGOMERY is not to be found. Other news unimportant.

Later from Denver City.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Dec. 7.

Two coaches, from Denver City on the 3d inst., passed here this morning. HINCKLEY's Express messenger has $16,000 in treasure. CHARLEY HARRISON, a saloon keeper, shot JAMES HILL dead on the 2d inst., and fled. The weather for two days has been warm and the snow is gone, but there are indications of a storm. Building in Denver City is still being pushed ahead. Four large brick houses were completed last week and two more were commenced.

The Remains of Gen. Wm. Walker.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Dec. 7.

The Mobile *Register*, of the 4th inst., announces the return of Capt. WEST, who went to Truxillo to obtain the remains of the late Gen. WM. WALKER. He was unsuccessful in his mission, in consequence of the laws of Honduras prohibiting exhumation. Col. RUDLER had been humanely treated, and his release was expected to take place shortly.

The State Canvassers.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 7.

The State canvassers met at the State-house to-day, but did nothing owing to the absence of the returns from Orange County.

Comptroller DENNISTON had telegraphed to Goshen for the figures, and it is expected that they will be brought up to-day.

The Burch Divorce Case.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Friday, Dec. 7.

Mr. GROWNING closed the summing up for the defence this afternoon, and Mr. VAN ARMAN will close for complainant to-morrow. The case will probably go to the jury to-morrow afternoon.

Conviction for Murder.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 7.

BRYANT MOORE, of Lowell, on trial for several days for killing his wife, was, to-day, found guilty of murder in the second degree.

The Vote of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 7.

The Electoral College of this State met at Jefferson City yesterday, and cast the vote of the State for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

Telegraph Cable Across the Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 7.

A telegraph cable was successfully laid across the river, at Vicksburgh, to-day.

Vegetable and Blood Purifying.
The best Purgative in the world is
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS,
Tested and approved for 110 years.
Be sure you get the genuine. Sold at the Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st.; also at No. 4 Union-square, No. 296 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-st.; Campbell's, No. 351 8th-av., and Wright's, corner of Houston and Lewis sts.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years.
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Campbell's Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry,
Warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, &c., &c. Twenty-five cents per bottle.
Together with a great variety of
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND PERFUMERY,
Warranted pure and genuine,
At CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

A Christmas Present.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.
With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Squire & Lander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Depreciation in Clothing.

ROGERS & RAYMOND

Respectfully announce that from the present date until

their

ENTIRE STOCK OF

BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING

is disposed of, the price of every fabric, in large and varied assortments, at their

TWO ESTABLISHMENTS,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway,

will be reduced to its

ABSOLUTE COST.

In view of the present MONETARY CRISIS and the prospect

of a reduction in wages and the value of goods in the

Spring, the firm have resolved to submit to this

SERIOUS SACRIFICE.

Parents will find this an opportunity rarely presented.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Medical Common Sense.—DR. E. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Physician and Electrician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," of Saratoga Springs, is effecting almost miracles in the treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Heart, Stomach, &c., at his Winter Office, No. 546 Broadway, New-York. Call, or send, and get his pamphlet, entitled "Evidences of Dr. Foote's Medical Success," which he is pleased to give to all who are interested. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Great Reduction.—CAHILL & WOOD, No. 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., have reduced their Stock, comprising Boots, Shoes and Gaiters of every description, 25 per cent. less than their former prices. Call and see for yourselves.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Notice.—LEARY & CO.'S successors, Hunt & Dusenbury, having had a number of their fine fashionable Dress Hats, slightly injured by smoke from the recent fire at the Astor House, have set the same aside to be sold at a reduction in price of $1 per Hat, for a few days only, at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Overcoats! Overcoats!!
Superior make, $5 to $20.
At GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, 290 and 292 Bowery.

Rush at Oak Hall!—Great Reduction in Boys Clothing. Immense stock at the greatest bargains ever offered at DE GROOT'S Oak Hall, Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair and Whiskers dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Children's Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Alexander's Silameau for Coloring the Hair a natural brown or black, without staining the skin, and without a preparation, just received and for sale by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Furs, Furs, Furs, Furs at Wholesale Prices, retailed by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold only at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mink, Mink, Mink, Mink Furs Retailed at wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

STRANG—SUYDAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, EDGAR STRANG to ANNA, daughter of the late Cornelius R. Suydam, all of this City.

SQUIRE—PRAY.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 6, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, ALFRED L. SQUIRE to MARY A., daughter of E. H. Pray, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

HOYT.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 7, SABINA, widow of Goold Hoyt, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at Grace Church on Monday, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

FELTER.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 7, GEORGE WASHINGTON FELTER, youngest son of Abraham J. and Cornelia Felter, aged 1 year and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 62 4th st., this (Saturday) morning, at 8½ o'clock.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 7, CHARLES E., son of John C. and Elizabeth Ann Graham, aged 1 year, 8 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 1½ P. M., from his parents' residence, No. 50 Rivington-st.

LYON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 28, of consumption, MARGARET BUTLER LYON, aged 30 years.

FISH.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 7, JOHN FISH, in the 91st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son, Wm. J. Fish, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Astor place Hotel, entrance No. 2 Neilson-place, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 12½ o'clock.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 7, at the house of Mrs. Richard Tweed, No. 237 East Broadway, ALINE TWEED, daughter of George B. and Ann Eliza Young, of New-Orleans.

Further notice will be given as to time of funeral.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

MOORE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, WILLIAM MOORE, in the 47th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 34 West 22d-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

WELCH.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 6, CLINTON S., youngest son of Jeremiah, Jr., and Emily Jane Welch, aged 10 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 45 Orchard-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SEAICH.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 6, Mrs. ELIZABETH SEAICH, in the 80th year of her age.

In early life, she gave her heart to the Saviour, and in her last rejoiced in His salvation. The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Brick Church, (Rev. Dr. Spring's,) are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 8, at 1½ P. M., from the residence of her son, No. 137 Madison-st.

COX.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 6, CATHERINE M., widow of the late Jameson Cox, aged 74 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law Wm. H. Postly, No. 68 West 32d st., on Sunday, 9th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

OLSSEN.—In Harlem, on Friday, Dec. 7, RICHARD H. OLSSEN, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. David Wood, on Sunday, at 12 o'clock, from 3d-av. and 121st-st., Harlem.

THROCKMORTON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Dec. 6, JOB THROCKMORTON, Jr., infant son of Job and Kate Throckmorton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 38 South 4th-st.

DICKENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 7, of congestion of the brain, SARAH, daughter of Andrew G. and Sarah Dickenson, aged 3 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services this day, (Saturday,) Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 248 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

WALTHER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Nov. 30, at the residence of her son-in-law, Carl Welsheit, WILHELMINE, wife of Rev. Carl Walther, of Pittsburgh, Penn., in the 69th year of her age.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

HAGEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 6, after a lingering illness, HANNAH, wife of A. B. Hageman, in the 46th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 121 Sands-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Foster's Meadow for interment on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 7, ELIZABETH GERTRUDE, infant daughter of Charles H. and Martha Louisa Townsend, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Messiah, in Adelphi st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs., without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GRIFFIN.—In Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday evening, Dec. 6, MARGARET, wife of Sidney L. Griffin, Esq., and daughter of the late Roger Williams, of this City, in the 49th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, on Sunday morning, Dec. 9, at 9 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

DOTY.—In Yonkers, Westchester County, on Thursday, Dec. 6, OLIVER W. DOTY, formerly of Poughkeepsie, aged 45 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The remains will be taken to Hyde Park for interment this day, (Saturday,) by the 12:04 train Hudson River Railroad.

BROWN.—In Waterford, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., of a short but severe illness, BENJAMIN C. BROWN, only son of the late Constant H. Brown, Esq., of this City, aged 30 years, 7 months and 20 days.

His remains will be brought to this City for interment in Greenwood Cemetery this morning. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to join the procession at the South Ferry at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

YOUNG.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 6, CLARA, wife of Stephen B. Young, and daughter of the late Orange W. King.

The friends and relatives of the family are hereby invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 466 Broad-st., on Sunday, 9th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

TOMLINSON.—In Kalamazoo, Mich., on Friday, Dec. 7, MARIA RUSSELL, wife of Wm. A. Tomlinson.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 583, Dec. 7, 1860.
40, 12, 30, 29, 72, 74, 56, 2, 60, 7, 17, 14, 51
Class No. 584, Dec. 7, 1860.
66, 48, 54, 34, 71, 32, 43, 14, 22, 4, 77, 8, 20.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 7 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

BEECHER'S SERMONS.
The Publishers of the BOSTON DAILY TRAVELLER have made an arrangement with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to publish *every Saturday* during the ensuing year, a Phonographic Report of his Evening Discourse addressed to the congregation at large. These Sermons will be revised by *Mr. Beecher* himself, and *published in no other paper*. They will be published in the *Daily, Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly Traveller*.
Particular attention is paid in the TRAVELLER to *Foreign* and *Domestic News, Ship News, Markets* and *Stock Sales*. The proprietors are determined, that while they furnish the cheapest paper, it shall in no respect be inferior to the best paper in the country.
The REVIEW OF THE WEEK, a summary of all the news of the week, with a running commentary upon the most important events, by one of the best and most experienced writers in the country, is another feature peculiar to the TRAVELLER, and adds greatly to its value.
We will furnish the papers on the following terms:
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Our usual SOUTHERN SALES having in a great measure been stopped by reason of the present political troubles, we are prepared to offer, FOR CASH,
$100,0000 WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
CHANDELIERS,
BRONZES, CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS,
at prices heretofore unknown in this market.
Those "complete sets," 257 pieces French china and rich cut and engraved glassware, are still further reduced to $65. We invite an immediate examination of our goods and prices.
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Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
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GLANCES AT THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW-YORK.
HENRY KIDDLE,
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.
See To-morrow's
SUNDAY MERCURY.

LAMPS FOR CARBON OR COAL OIL.—A present for the holidays both useful and ornamental. A rich, beautiful and varied assortment, comprising over 200 different patterns, suitable for holiday gifts, for sale at reduced prices, at the depot of the CARBON OIL COMPANY No. 191 Pearl-st., near Maiden-lane.

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ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

THE LUTHER ATWOOD OIL COMPANY'S
ILLUMINATING OIL,
MADE BY THE
DOWNER PROCESS,
Equal to the best KEROSENE manufactured by any
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BURNS IN ALL RESPECTS TO PERFECTION.
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U. TALLMAN,
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BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.
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At either of our three stores, No. 87 Bowery, No. 468 Pearl-st., and at No. 141 Bowery.

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Has on hand a large stock of Fancy Goods, viz.: Decorated Dining and Tea Sets, Vases, and other articles suitable for holiday presents, which are offered at greatly reduced prices, for cash.

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The GALENA WEEKLY GAZETTE is the oldest established newspaper in the Northwest.
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FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
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IT PAYS! IT PAYS! IT PAYS!
WHAT PAYS? TO GO A LITTLE OUT OF THE WAY in these hard times for richly Silver-Plated Holiday Presents. Where shall we go? To the store of
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

HOW THE DOESTICKS FAMILY GOT ALONG WITHOUT THE CROTON.
THE CITY OUT OF WATER.
READ DOESTICK'S LETTER IN TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per U. S. steamer ARAGO, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 8th day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

MR. LORD WILL GIVE HIS SECOND lecture, on *Representative Women*, at Clinton Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. Also will continue his day course at Rutgers Institute on TUESDAY at 1 o'clock.

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO. GIVE PROMPT attention to the collection of drafts, notes, acceptances, bills, &c., in all parts of the East, West, South, and Southwest.

BARTLETT & CO., NEEDLE MANUFACTURERS.—Sewing Machine Needles of all kinds on hand and made to order. Salesrooms, No. 421 Broadway, cor. Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.

Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, having accepted the call from Market-street Church, will commence his pastoral labors TO-MORROW, 9th inst. Morning services will commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening services at 7½ o'clock.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2.—A superior collection of choice Tunes, newly arranged and composed, and a large number of excellent hymns, written expressly for this work, which are well adapted for Sunday Schools, Revival Meetings, Anniversaries, Christmas Festivals, Concerts, Temperance Meetings, Boys' and Girls' Meetings, &c., &c.

The great success of SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1, (four hundred thousand copies having been issued the first 24 months of its publication,) has induced the publisher to issue Bell No. 2. It contains 40 pages more than Bell No. 1. The music and words in Bell No. 2 are different from Bell No. 1. Orders have been received for more than 40,000 copies. 50,000 copies comprise the first edition. Price in paper covers, 15 cents; $12 per 100; postage 3 cents. Bound, 25 cents, $18 per 100. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $23 per 100; postage 6 cents. Bells Nos. 1 and 2, bound together, 40 cents, $30 per 100. Embossed gilt, 50 cents, $40 per 100; postage, 8 cents.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

A LECTURE ON THE REVIVAL OF RELIGION in Ireland will be delivered (D. V.) in the Church of the Ascension, on the evening of SUNDAY, Dec. 9, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. GEO. GOUGH GUBBINS, A. B., Vicar of Ballingary, Ireland. In this lecture, the difficulties and trials of the Church of Ireland, for centuries, shall be clearly and plainly dealt with,—the good or evil from her connection with the State, be fairly shown. It will also be set forth, how God, in his mercy, overruled the coldness of her friends, the treachery of statesmen and the machinations of Rome, to the purification of the Church and her ministry, and the extraordinary Revival and extension of her spiritual power and Gospel Truth. A collection will be made on the occasion.

NEW MISSION CHAPEL, CORNER OF Hicks and Rapelye sts., Brooklyn. Religious service every SUNDAY EVENING. Seats free. Monthly concert TO-MORROW EVENING. Address by Rev. F. A. WILLARD, of Needham, Mass. MONDAY EVENING, 10th inst., preaching by Rev. T. R. HOWLETT, of Albany. SUNDAY EVENING, 16th inst., preaching by Rev. IRA CLARK, of New-York. Sunday School every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, and afternoon at 2 o'clock.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3 o'clock P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, Pastor, having sold their property in Mulberry st., near Grand, and purchased the Church in Orchard-st., between Broome and Delancy-sts., will hold religious services therein, on to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. The Public are respectfully invited.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL GATHERING.—A public meeting of the Sabbath School connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church, (in 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) will be held SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1860, at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D., and Rev. M. S. HUTTON, D. D. All friends of Sunday Schools invited to attend.

REV. A. A. WILLETT, OF BROOKLYN, will deliver a discourse before the Sabbath School Teacher's Association of the Reformed Dutch Church, in the N. W. 23d-st. Reformed Dutch Church. (Rev. Dr. GANSE, Pastor.) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All interested in Sabbath Schools are invited to be present.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.—THE Minister of Christ who, fifteen years ago, predicted, from God's Word, the approaching dissolution of the United States, will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on *The Handwriting on the Wall.* Seats free.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist Society,) corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. In the Evening the first lecture on "Men of the New-Testament." Subject—*Caiphas the Priest and Formalist.*

EAST WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Services throughout the day, (Sunday,) 9th inst.; at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING; at 3 o'clock baptism and communion, and in the EVENING preaching by the pastor, at 7 o'clock. Seats free. All are invited.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT Ebbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the Morning—*Perils of Fortune and of Misfortune.* Subject for the Evening—*The Church in the Past.*

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH may be expected to preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. DEWITT may be expected to preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, 33d-st., corner of 2d-av. Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MAHAN, Professor in the General Theological Seminary will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. Dr. ELMENDORF, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. MILBURN at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—Rev. Dr. SEABURY will preach in the Church of the Holy Apostles, TO-MORROW EVENING, before the Missionary Association of that Parish. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC AND APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th-st. between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching every (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Subject: during the season of Advent—*The coming and Kingdom of Christ.*

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING, AT NO. 187 BOWERY, EVERY SUNDAY. Subjects on the 9th: At 3 P. M., *The Doctrines of Secession.* At 7 P. M., *True Political Ethics.* Platform free to all. Discussion free.

NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The annual sermon in behalf of the New-York City Tract Society will be preached by Rev R. D. HITCHCOCK, in Madison-square Church (Dr. Adams') on SABBATH EVENING, 9th inst. Services at 7½ o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, in the Chapel of the Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, and in the EVENING at 7½, by Rev. E. MIX. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. GEO. E. THRALL, Rector of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

HEATHENISM IN NEW-YORK—SUBJECT of discourse TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning by the Pastor.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A series of discourses will be commenced TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, on *The Morning of Life.*

THE FUTURE OF MAN.—THE FIFTH LECture of this course, postponed on account of a Union Missionary Meeting, will be delivered on next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the English Lutheran Church in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-SEVENTH-ST. HALL.—Union Sunday School at 9 A. M., 2 P. M. Preaching, by Rev. HENRY BROMLEY, SUNDAY, Dec. 9, at 7 P. M., and in German at 3½ P. M. Union Prayer Meeting, FRIDAY EVENING, 7½ P. M.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., near Broadway.—Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The subject of the evening discourse will be, *The Rev. J. G. Pike, or the Philanthropist.* The public are invited.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH ST., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, (Dec. 9.) Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the Morning—*Second Coming of Christ.* For the Evening—*The Man of Sin.*

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKLYN.—The Chapel corner of Clinton and Congress sts. will be open on SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. A. D MAYO, of Albany, will officiate. Strangers are invited.

STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 P. M., by Rev. Mr. EVEREST, of the Theological Seminary. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn. Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach at the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, December 9, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M.

REV. T. WALSH WILL (D. V.) CONTINUE the usual inquiry meetings SABBATH, 9th inst., at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Image Worship.* Protestants and Roman Catholics are respectfully invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH. PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. WISE, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Bishop JANES. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON; residence No. 195 East 19th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. B. W. CHIDLAW WILL ADDRESS the Monthly Meeting of the Sabbath School Missionary Association of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach to-morrow in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts. Rev. C. J. HOPKINS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Meeting in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE.—SHORT LECture by GEORGE LEACH, and Circle, TO-MORROW, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, third floor, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av. Admission free.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 3 P. M.

REV. DR. ROBERT McCARTEE WILL preach in the N. W. Presbyterian Church 50th-st., near 8th-av., SABBATH next, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ by the Pastor.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN, JAY-st., near Myrtle-av. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Divine worship at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. H. A. BRICKENSTEIN, Pastor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THEODORE TILTON WILL DELIVER A lecture on *Man and his Manhood,* in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., east of 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1860. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents, to be obtained at Thomas Darling's, No. 885 Broadway; A. Knox's No. 273 8th-av.; R. McClintock's, No. 371 8th-av; Wm. Neely's, No. 348 Bowery; or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Rev. S. A. BAKER, has removed to Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching the 9th inst. at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Public invited.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH, THE TRANCE Medium, will speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

REV. G. S. HARE WILL PREACH IN THE Central M. E. Church, 7th av., near 13th-st. TO-MORROW EVENING at ½ past 7 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OR TWO OR three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with two large rooms connecting, on second floor, with board, with a quiet family; also, a large front room on third floor. House has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Call at No. 46, late No. 43, West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM AND two small ones, with board, suitable for a small family, or three or four single gentlemen. The house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 79 West 38th-st., near 6th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 38. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY OR A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, with the comforts and privileges of a home, at No 204 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., near cars and stages.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS a room, with breakfast, in a private family, where there are no other boarders or lodgers. Address J. W. B., Box No. 365 Post-office, stating terms.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. A few vacant rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room on the third floor, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board; the house is pleasantly situated, not five minutes' walk from three ferries; bath in the house. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, (fronting on Willow, entrance at the side on Cranberry,) one block from Columbia-st., and convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 292 Henry-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN JERSEY CITY will let a very handsome front room, prettily furnished, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Location pleasant and near the ferry; gas, grate and modern conveniences. Terms moderate. House and furniture new. Address Z. Y., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A FRONT PARLOR, THIRD FLOOR, contains large closets, hot and cold water, gas, grate, heated also by furnace; bedroom attached or separate, newly-furnished; back parlor, first floor, to let to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with first-class table. Call at No. 183 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; dinner at 6; reference required.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF Union or Madison square, by a family of three (adults), require 3 or 4 rooms on first or second story, (en suite preferred,) with private table. Address, stating location and lowest terms, HAMILTON, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED.—A NICEly furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, in a pleasant neighborhood within a few minutes' walk of the Mercantile Library and Cooper Institute. Breakfast and tea only. Address H. F. T., Box No. 3,544 Post-office.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board, with rooms newly furnished, and each with fire and light, for $3 per week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, suitable for a family; rooms for single gentlemen; a first class table. Dinner at 2 o'clock. House has all the modern improvements. Stages pass near by. Apply at No. 4 Ashland-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—THE ENTIRE SECOND story, consisting of four rooms, en suite, which will be let together, or divided in two sets, with breakfast; location very desirable. Apply to S. H., Box No. 493 General Post-office.

SECOND STORY, FRONT ROOM—WITH GAS, register, bath, hot and cold water, spacious closets, &c. Also, large back parlor, all nicely furnished, may be had, with board, in a small family, at a reasonable price. Apply at No. 121 East 31st-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, PARLOR, CHAMber and closets on first floor; private table, or without board. Also two large rooms on third floor, with breakfast if required, at 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

A LARGE SOUTH ROOM WITH CLOSET on second floor, in a modern built house, No. 230 West 22d-st., to let with board; small family. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

237. **GOLD, SILVER AND PAPER MONEY** 233.
Taken in exchange for
TEAS, COFFEE AND SPICE

In the absence of our usual Southern and Western Trade, we shall offer our stock, for sixty days, for cash, at the following reduced prices:

Prime new Oolong Teas, 35c., 38c. and 40c.
Good Black Teas, 25c., 28c. and 30c.
Choice Young Hyson Teas, 38c., 40c. and 42c.
235. Extra fine Breakfast Teas, 38c., 35c. and 40c. 235.
Prime green Rio Coffee, 13c., 13½c. and 14c.
No. 1 Nutmegs, 40c. and 42c.
Sweet Chocolate, 16c., 18c. and 20c.
Cassia, in mats, 22c.

As we cannot here enumerate the many different articles in our line, we would assure buyers that our entire stock of Teas, Coffee and Spices will be offered, for sixty days, at prices well worthy the notice of all cash purchasers.

233. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, 237.
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.,
Between Barclay and Robinson sts., New-York.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED

The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.

These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of

TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.

Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.,
New-York.

Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

LECTURES.

ITALY AND GARIBALDI.

Rev. J. C. FLETCHER will give the Closing Lecture of his Course, at the Cooper Institute,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.

Subject—ITALY AND GARIBALDI: Character of the People—Their Bravery and Sufferings—Milan, Turin, Florence, Naples, Pompeii and Herculaneum—Garibaldi from the Pampas of South America to the Campania da Napoli—A United Italy, a Defiance to Ignorance and Intolerance.

Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

MR. LORD'S LECTURE ON GREAT REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN REPEATED.

The second lecture of this course will be given in Clinton Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock.

SUBJECT:
QUEEN PHILLIPPA, THE WOMAN OF CHIVALRY.

Tickets for the remaining four lectures, 75 cents. Single admission 25 cents.

The next lecture of the day course at Rutgers Institute will be given on TUESDAY, at 1 P. M.

FREE LECTURE ON PHONOGRAPHY AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—D. B. MELLISH, Shorthand Reporter, will deliver a lecture on Phonography at the Chemical Lecture Room of the Cooper Institute, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited. Admission free.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-Lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HOTELS.

MURRAY HILL HOUSE—5TH-AVENUE AND 40th-st.—Family and single rooms to let, with board, at very low rates, for the Winter.
J. R. BOSTWICK, Proprietor.

MANSION—HICKS-ST., BROOKLYN—HAS A few desirable rooms vacant, which are offered to families or single gentlemen on reasonable terms.

HAVANA ORANGES AND BANANAS.—A prime lot just arrived and for sale at No. 102 North Moore-st.

DRY GOODS.

"TO RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS."

RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.,

Having purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of the "EAGLE PRINTS," will sell them to the trade at 6¼ cents net cash.

They are without doubt the cheapest Madder Print ever offered.

Also, a very large line of Madison Prints at 5½ cents.

Also, 200 bales of Atlantic "W." Brown Shirtings, at 6¾ cents.

Also, 50 cases of ⅞ fine Bleached Shirtings, at 6 cents.

Also, a very large line of new styles Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton Delaines, at 15 cents.

We would also call the attention of the trade to our large stock of

"WHITE GOODS," HOSIERY,
WOOLEN GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.,
which we are closing out at very low prices.

RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

351 **CURTAIN MATERIALS AT** 351
PANIC PRICES.
SATIN DE LAINES $1 50, usually sold at $2 00.
DAMASKS........ 75, usually sold at 1 00.
351 REPS........ 1 25, usually sold at $1 50 351
LACE CURTAINS; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
GILT CORNICES; VESTIBULE LACE.
BEST FRENCH BROCATELLE.
WINDOW SHADES, buff, white and gold border—made and put up—ALL reduced 20 per cent.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
No. 351 Broadway.

JAMES TUCKER IS NOW CLOSING OUT his down-town store,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Of imported Fancy Stock at retail,
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
Paris Flowers, per bunch, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Feathers, per bunch, 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
Head-Dresses, 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
The above quotations are well worthy public patronage.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.
Retail as usual at No. 759 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
We now offer our entire stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS
At retail, below wholesale prices. BEAVER AND VELVET CLOAKS made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

301, 301, 301, 301, 301, 301.
INQUIRE FOR THE NUMBER.
DON'T FORGET THE NAME.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-street,
To meet their obligations,
are
DETERMINED TO SACRIFICE
$150,000 WORTH OF THE
Newest Styles of
RICH DRESS GOODS.
Look at the Prices. Examine the Goods.
150 pieces rich ELMORE CLOTHS, silk and wool.
At 50 cents per yard, cost 90 cents to import.
RICH SILKS, cost $1 50, offered at $1.
RICH SILKS, cost $1, offered at 85c.
RICH SILKS, cost 88c., offered at 65c.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, cost $1 25, offered at 75c.
FRENCH MERINOS, cost $1 13, offered at 75c.
PARISIAN REPS, cost 75c., offered at 50c.
PARISIAN DE LAINES, cost 20c., offered at 12½c.
500 RICH OTTOMAN VELOUR DRESS PATTERNS,
At $4 50; actual cost, $6 75.
500 pieces ELMONE CLOTHS,
At 50 cents, cost 90 cents per yard.
Ladies can now replenish
Their wardrobes
With the latest styles of
RICH DRESS GOODS
At a cost of
ONE-THIRD LESS THAN AT ANY TIME PREVIOUS.
Housekeepers will also find
The same reduction
On all the necessary articles
For home consumption.
Including
FINE IRISH LINENS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
TABLE DIAPERS,
RUSSIA DIAPERS,
SCOTCH DIAPERS,
TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS, &c., &c.
Also,
150 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 5 cents per yard.
100 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 6¼, fine and heavy,
Quilts, Blankets and Flannels, &c., &c., &c.
Cloths, Vestings, Cassimeres and Jeans,
ALSO,
An elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOTH CLOAKS,
Of every description,
Included in the general sacrifice.
N. B.—State and Eastern bills taken at par.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH
MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

ISAAC HADDOCK,
NO. 265 GRAND ST.,

Sells all descriptions of Domestic and Fancy Dry Goods at lower prices than they are to be had in most other houses.

I. H. will have till after the Holidays a large variety of fancy articles (bought in the auction rooms) suitable for presents, which will be sold for about one-half the usual prices.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

GLOVES—GLOVES IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also, English Hosiery, ladies', misses' and gent's Drawers and Vests; children's Gaiters, Mittens and Gloves; infant's Merino and Knitted Shirts and Socks. N. B.—Zephyr Worsted, 12½ cents; Saxony Yarns, Alexandre's Gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 982 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BEAUTY TO LADIES.—RICH BONNETS WITH style and taste; Wedding Bonnets on hand; Morning Bonnets; Children's Hats, all kinds; Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers. Milliners supplied cheap at Mrs. N. BINNS' Millinery, No. 413 Canal-st. Cut this out and get bargains.

FURS.

CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

FUR-ROBES, &c. The balance of our large wholesale stock will be offered at Retail, till Jan. 1, at the LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

Any article not proving as represented, may be returned.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
No. 107 Chambers-st.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.

The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.

SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No 49 Broadway.

FURS!
WAGNER & KLAMKE,
No. 152 Broadway, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of
FANCY FURS.

Offer for sale to merchants, dealers and the public, their stock of elegant Furs, at the lowest market prices.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 24th-st.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 2/8 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORD'S unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. G. G. DAVIES, A. B., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded students, (both sexes,) at moderate charges. Term commences Dec. 13, 1860. Catalogues sent upon application.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A BOOKSTORE—One boarding with his parents, and furnishing satisfactory recommendations, will find employment. Address P. O. Box No. 1,314, giving name, references, &c., in the handwriting of the applicant.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE, SUFFERING the privations of extreme poverty, desires employment. Is capable of writing, sewing and housekeeping. Address, one week, N. M. J., Union-square Post office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A young woman a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children, or do housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a home. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., front basement, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and plain sewer; no objection to children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 135 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Can give good City reference. Call at 33 West 12th-st., rear building, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A neat, respectful girl desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; will be found a thoroughly competent domestic; is an excellent nurse and good seamstress; has also done waiting. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a very respectable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; perfectly understands her business; the best of reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a thoroughly competent girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Best of city reference from her last place. Has no objections to see to children. Please call at No. 395 Adelphi-street, Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress: can do fine washing. Has good City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; perfectly understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of poultry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last employer; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; a private family preferred. Apply at No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; understands her business perfectly; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do housework in a small private family; understands all kinds pastry baking. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant girl, as good cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation in a private family as good plain cook and to assist in the washing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Apply at No. 161 West 39th-st., second floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker: can give good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av., in the front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objections to go to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 77 West 17th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 89 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, back room. Good City reference given.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as cook; understands soups, dressing poultry, game, and all kinds of meat; good City reference. Apply at No 80 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman, a situation, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; is a good baker, or would do waiting and chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman; she is a good cook and baker; would do the coarse washing if required; has satisfactory City reference from her last place, where she has been two years. Address No. 69½ 37th-st., corner of 6th-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a very trusty, capable, and highly-recommended servant girl; is thoroughly experienced in washing and ironing and kitchen duties, or general housework. Inquire for CATHERINE, at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A steady Protestant girl as plain cook, washing and ironing, or will do housework in a private family, and can give good reference. Country situation preferred. Call at No. 863 3d-av., in the bakery, between 56th and 57th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good, plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by a respectable woman, who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to assist in the washing of a private family. Good City reference. Apply for two days at 89 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable middle aged widow woman as cook or housekeeper, or both in a small private family; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call for three days at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. English

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook; is a splendid washer and ironer, and can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 204 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted for a hard working, capable servant, as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an economical and faithful girl neat in her duties, and very highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—TWO RESPECTAble girls wish situations—one as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the other as laundress; understands French fluting. Call at No. 144 2d-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a young woman a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family, or chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; understands the duties and is a person of neatness and experience. Satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A young woman, who is perfectly competent for her duties, desires a situation, in city or country; will be found a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies, &c. Can come highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a good baker; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young girl, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; perfectly understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses; is a good embroiderer; no objection to wait on an invalid lady; has excellent City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS GOOD COOK, &c.—A HIGHLY-RESPECTable young woman, Protestant, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country as first-class meat and pastry cook; will assist in washing and ironing; will be found in every way a competent servant, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW lady desires a situation as housekeeper; she is a competent housekeeper, and accustomed to the care of children; can be well recommended by her late employer, where she has been engaged over four years. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Station A, Spring st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable, Protestant young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do chamberwork, or would take housekeeper's place; is willing and obliging to her employer. Call, for three days, at No. 101½ West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a middle-aged American woman, as housekeeper in a widower's family, or institution in the City; would have no objection to waiting upon an invalid lady or gentleman, and can give the most satisfactory references. Can be seen for two days at 37 Oliver-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the City or country; she is thoroughly competent, and can give good references as to respectability. Address Mrs. M. J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HOME WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY DEsires in some genteel family to find a home where, for a small compensation, she would make herself useful with her needle, cutting and making children's clothes, or cares of housekeeping. References exchanged. Address A., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, ABOUT LEAVING FOR the South, wishes to place his servants, consisting of a cook, laundress, chambermaid and waitress, all of whom he can most highly recommend. Apply at No. 48 West 11th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a neat, tidy, and most respectable Protestant young woman, as general houseworker or to do chamberwork and take care of children; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition; can give most respectable City reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American girl for general housework in a small family, or would do waiting and chamberwork. Apply at my last situation, No. 110 3d av., between 13th and 14th sts., in the fancy-store. Can be seen for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES to procure a situation for a young English woman, as lady's maid and seamstress, with her own sewing machine; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing, or would take charge of one child and sew. Call on Friday, from 11 to 2 o'clock, at Room No. 220 New-York Hotel; entrance No. 1 West Washington-place.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as first rate laundress; is a Protestant; understands all kinds of fine washing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; has lived in the very best of families, and can produce the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTEStant girl, a situation as nurse and sew, or light chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young English person, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid in a gentleman's family; has three years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtion wanted by a German Protestant girl, who speaks English fluently, as nurse or chambermaid; can bring good references. Apply to or address at No 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is a very neat seamstress; would prefer traveling; has the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived near four years. Can be seen at No. 117 West 34th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant English woman a situation, as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit childrens' dresses; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable and thoroughly competent woman desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; would take a place as seamstress by the month; can cut and fit to perfection; will bring with her a sewing machine if required. None but respectable families need apply. Call at No. 227 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 42 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young girl as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can furnish satisfactory reference. Call at No. 291 1st-av., over the drug store, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and undertakes all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear, for 2 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and embroider; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist with children or light chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses perfectly. Call at No. 561 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as waitress in a private family, has no objection to do chamberwork; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th av. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress, in the City; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 557 6th av., between 33d and 34th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a smart, tidy Protestant girl, as waitress in a private family; would assist with the chamberwork or fine washing; has the very best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 156 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; does fine washing and ironing up in style; wages $7. Also, a good cook and laundress; can do up linens in style, or the general housework of a small family in City or country; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS wet nurse. Has good reference. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock till engaged, at No. 42 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS WET NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable healthy married woman, with a babe six weeks old, and having a fresh breast of milk, a situation in some respectable family; will make herself generally useful, and has no objections to the country. Call at No. 213 West Houston-st., rear.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS, to suit all who call or send. German, Scotch, English, Irish, and American, at moderate wages. No charge to employers until suited with capable and civil help; at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 in the evening. Conducted by an American lady.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful drive; has long experience in England and this country in like capacity; no objections to any part of the country; has first-class City reference. Call or address B. W., for one week, at Mr. Disbrow's Riding Academy, 5th-av., corner 39th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS to procure a situation for his coachman; he is sober, honest and industrious and can be trusted implicitly; any person in want of such a man would do well by calling at, or addressing a note to R. K., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man; is willing to engage for moderate wages for the Winter; will be found willing and obliging; has good reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employers in this City. Address M. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man that understands the care and management of green-house and grapery, and who is also qualified in the capacity of coachman and groom, and who thoroughly understands the care of horses; can furnish the best of City and country reference as to honesty, industry and sobriety; no objection to the country. Address, for one week, J. B., Box 209 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady: faithful man, as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from his last place; understands his business perfectly. Apply at University-place Society Library. Can be seen until engaged.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored man, from Philadelphia, a situation as waiter in a private family; can give a satisfactory reference. Can be seen, from 10 to 12 o'clock, and 3 to 5, at No. 23 Grand-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address A. B. J., No. 353 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

AS WAITER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, either in a hotel, private family, or boarding house, by an Englishman, who speaks French and Italian; has a perfect knowledge of his business, and the best of City reference. Has no objection to any part of the States. Address J. J., at Mr. Noble's saddlery, No 4½ Amity-st.

AS WAITER—COOK.—WANTED, SITUATIONS in a private family by a Protestant man and wife, one as first-class waiter, the other as first-class cook; would prefer living together. Can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Address H. T., No. 621 Broadway, for two days.

MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable man and wife, both Protestants; the man can drive and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; the woman as seamstress and do chamberwork. Call at No. 177 East 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TEACHERS.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, (1847.)
U. S. BUSINESS AGENCY (1860.)
F. H. WILCOX & CO., No. 249 Broadway.

Daily meeting from 9 to 12, and 1 to 4 o'clock. Calls and visits, morning or evening, to suit the parties. Registering and executing all orders in every department by a small percentage.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO tuition wishes for an engagement as resident governess; she teaches French and Music, with all the branches of an English education; would make herself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a home. No objection to the country or the South. Address L. F. T., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUITION.—THE ADVERTISER, A graduate of Yale, who has spent some time in Paris in scientific study, and who has already a pupil, wishes for one or two more. Inquire of Morris Ketcham, Esq., No. 60 East 23d-st.; of Rev Dr. Vermilyea, No 20 East 37th-st.; or, of John Cleveland, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st.

A GRADUATE OF BROWN UNIVERSITY, who has had several years' experience in teaching, in one of the best high schools of the country, desires a home in an American or French family, as private tutor of boys. Address ALPHA, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF RUTGERS FEMALE INstitute, of experience in teaching, desires a position in a school, or as instructress in a family. Address GRADUATE, for two or three days, at Lockwood's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache;* of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache;* of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache,* sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia.*

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither, but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing.*

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are invaluable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Rich Bronzes, Costly Vases, Piano-forte &c.
At No. 152 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, on MONDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by order of Executor, a large variety of beautiful rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, all new and first-class; among which are two magnificent parlor suites in crimson and gold brocatel; one full suite in green velvet; all made to order less than two months ago; silk and lace curtains, two elegant etageres, bronzes, statuary, rich vases, over 600 yards rich carpets, elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, including twenty fine hair mattresses. Dining-room—Rich silver, China, cut glass, extension-table, superb heater, &c. All of which will be sold strictly without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

BRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall st.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$23,400	New-York City 5s, due 1898	
800 shares	American Steel Spring Co.	
100 shares	Norwich and Worcester Railroad Co.	$100 each
32 shares	Second-avenue Railroad Co.	$100 each
50 shares	Washington Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
25 shares	Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
50 shares	Security Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
30 shares	Greenwich Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each
15 shares	Equitable Fire Insurance Co.	$35 each
50 shares	Exchange Fire Insurance Co.	$30 each
40 shares	Chatham Bank	$25 each

Stock Sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Real Estate Sales any days required.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, by order of the assignee, a large stock of elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suite in brocatel, haircloth and plush, rosewood marble-top etageres, centre and sofa tables, library and secretary bookcase, gas fixtures, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, dining-room and library furniture, carpets, mattresses, &c., to be sold without reserve, by order of

T. B. BARNEY, Assignee.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at sale-room No. 64 Cedar-st., by order of Mortgagee, a quantity of household and office furniture, viz.: Desks, tables, cocoa matting, chairs, bureaus, book-cases, carpets, bedsteads, rosewood washstands, set silver-plated dish-covers, stoves, &c. Terms cash. City funds.

MATHEW BEIRNE, First District Court,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable pair of Maltese Jack and Jennet, 3 years old, 58 inches high, (14 hands,) black; have just arrived from Malta; landed since the 6th of November. These animals were selected by the importer from and warranted to be of the best breed to be gotten on the Island. Persons wishing to obtain fine stock will do well to attend this sale.

A splendid pair of sorrel carriage horses, 8 years old, 15½ hands, very stylish and perfectly broken to all harness; one of them a superior lady's saddle-horse, and warranted perfectly kind and sound in every respect; the property of a gentleman who sells them only for want of use.

Also, a very handsome black horse, 16 hands, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all respects. This horse has been used by a private family, and is one of the most reliable in every way.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, consisting of brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood marble-top centre tables, double carved rosewood suite covered in crimson reps, 2 solid black walnut carved library suites in blue and green reps, 1 carved oak dining-room suite in leather, carved rosewood suite in green and gold brocatel, oak extension dining-table, gilt-frame pier and mantel glasses, rosewood frame do., rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, oak arm chairs, mahogany sofas covered in hair-cloth, rockers, easy chairs covered in green velvet, lace window curtains, gilt cornices. Also, a general assortment of crockery and glass ware.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 8, AT 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: Household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, mahogany sofas, mahogany arm chairs, sewing do., arm and half arm oak cane seat chairs, mahogany and rosewood marble-top centre tables, music racks, cane seat rockers, mahogany ottomans, extension dining tables, mahogany dressing bureaus, mahogany wash stands, mahogany bedsteads, &c. Also, a large lot of crockery.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDINGS, NOS. 594 AND 596 BROADWAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 12, AT 7 O'CLOCK, SUPERIOR MODERN PAINTINGS.—A choice collection—the works of highly esteemed modern artists—and nearly all original pictures. Also, a few choice old paintings, including an original by Albert Durer. They are all in fine condition in rich gilt frames, and are now on exhibition at the salesrooms.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS 7-octave piano-fortes, by order of Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, on account of creditors of Cooper & Atherton, insolvents. Sale continued at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the piano-forte warerooms of McDonald & Co., No. 358 Bowery. The stock is ready for examination. Sale positive. Each piano warranted three years. Terms cash.

JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, sewing machines, trunks, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, blankets, wardrobes, curtains, kitchenware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a gray horse, 15 hands high, 8 years old, sound and kind in all harness, and is also a good work horse. Also a one-horse wagon.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The large granite building on Bowdoin-square, in Boston, erected in 1856, and known as the Coolidge House. This building, of which the ground floor is occupied by first-class retail establishments, is most substantially built and in thorough order and repair. It contains above one hundred rooms with extensive kitchen and cellars, and a large yard in the rear; is warmed throughout by steam, provided with hot and cold water, and gas in every part; has bath rooms attached to each suite of apartments, and every modern convenience. Its extremely central situation upon one of the finest squares in the city, and at the junction of three of its principal thoroughfares, nearly opposite the Revere House, and within a stone's throw of the Cambridge and Suffolk Horse Railroad stations makes it peculiarly suitable to the purposes of a first-class boarding-house or hotel on the European plan; or the lower stories could be converted into offices at a very trifling expense. To parties offering the requisite guarantees, the terms would be very moderate. Apply to

J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, No. 66 State-st., Boston.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton av., near Hoyt-st. Apply to J. H. HOWARD, No. 96 Fulton-av., D. B. POWELL, No. 77 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; HENRY ELLIOT, No. 53 Dey-st., ALDEN WATTLES, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED OFFICE, SUITABLE for a dentist or artist, in a central and first-class situation. Furniture at a valuation. Substantial reasons for letting will be given. Address ZETA, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

One lot on 2d-av., near 41st-st. Also, one lot on 55th-st., west of 6th-av. For particulars inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, ONE FIRST-CLASS three-story and basement brick house, No. 178 Fort Green-place, also three brown stone fronts in Portland-av., between Lafayette-av. and Washington Park; have all the modern improvements, and must be sold.

T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

A FEW CHOICE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone basement and sub-cellar brick houses, with white marble trimmings, finished with gas, range, plumbing in modern style, at very low prices and easy terms, on Green-avenue and Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

MILES & BETTS, No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.

PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
N.B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE—A NEW BASEMENT AND FOUR-story brown-stone house in 37th-st., near Park-av., 25 feet front, 55 deep; finished complete in every manner. Inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, No. 48 37th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—RENT NOT OVER $650; location between 4th and 6th avs., and Bond and 20th sts. Address JOHN WILLOUGHBY, care of Ball, Black & Co., by letter only, giving real name and description of premises. Will lease for three years, or more, and pay rent monthly, if required. The house must be in perfect repair, and near an Episcopal Church—St. George's preferred.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH ALL THE modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, for a family of two persons. Rent moderate. Address Box No. 1,226 Post office, stating location, rent, &c. Or apartments with meals in room. Best references given and required.

PROPERTY WANTED FOR INVESTMENT.—Three or four vacant lots, for cash, or a small convenient house to purchase or hire. All above 30th-st. and between 1st and 6th avs. Address, with particulars, HOUSE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—A MARRIED LA-dy, having no children, would do light work in a house for apartments free. Call at No. 10 Union-st., South Brooklyn. Reference given and required.

WANTED.—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, in a first-class house for a gentleman, wife and child. Address Box No. 933 New-York Post-office, stating terms and situation.

KINDLING-WOOD AT 22 CENTS, WHEN 10 or more boxes are ordered. Oak and Pine by the load, (which, if desired, will be sawed, or sawed and split, at small cost,) at yard foot of East 23d-st.

C. COLLINS.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, }
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860. }

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the two conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.
2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards,
issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THE STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, SS.—CHRISTIAN SHULTZ against THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY et al.—The Superior Court of Cincinnati.—By decree, at the October Term, A. D. 1860, of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, distributing money in the hands of the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Ohio, made on sale of lands under an order for sale issued out of said Court in the above entitled cause, there was found a balance, by said decree, in the hands of said Sheriff amounting to $3,044 47, belonging to the owners of the eighteen bonds and one hundred and sixty-two interest warrants outstanding and unpaid, said sum not distributed in said decree because the owners of the same were unknown to the Court. Therefore, notice is hereby given to the owners of said bonds and interest warrants of the setting apart of said sum of $3,044 47 for the payment of said bonds and coupons when the same shall be presented to said Court for payment.

R. H. STONE,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Cincinnati.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 3, 1860.—The holders of Certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) are hereby notified that the annual meeting will take place at the office of the Trustees, on Wednesday, the 12th of December instant, at 12 M.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as matters of importance will be submitted. Parties not appearing in person, can act by proxy, according to the terms of the agreement of the 15th of December, 1858.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.
J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. CO., }
CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1860. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the Second Wednesday (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF THE FIFTEENTH Article of Agreement, signed by the Bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, there will be a meeting of the subscribers to said agreement, held at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1860, at 12 M. By order of the Trustees.

N. A. COWDREY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1860.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held Dec. 12, next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, Dec. 13, next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.—CHATHAM-square, corner New-Bowery.—Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and 4 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., Nov. 28, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st.

W. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FARMS.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange the valuable Marble Quarry at Snasdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 100 acres, 2 miles from dépôt, at Rahway, N. J., about one hour's ride from the City. Large apple, peach, cherry and pear orchard, and other fruits. Well suited to a gentleman doing business in the City. The dwelling is large, and with the barns, are all in good order. Apply to N. C. Bishop, No. 144 Broadway, or address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, N. J.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficacy, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.

SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de École de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

DR. PHILLIPS,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,
Late Medical Officer to the Westminster Hospital, London,

Treats "strictures of the urethra" on the new plan, "womb affections," and female diseases generally. May be consulted at his offices, or by letter.

Office No. 10 West 11th-st., near St. Denis Hotel, Broadway; hours, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., 5 P. M. to 6 P. M.; and No. 25 East 27th-st., Madison-av., hours, 2 to 4 P. M., or before 9½ A. M. Sundays excepted. Diplomas at office.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. **203** Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons London, has removed from No. 12 Duane st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his speciality in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. **436** Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. **459** Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

TRUSSES, FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters &c. The GALVANO ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is a certain cure for spermatorrhea, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on, or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

ASTROLOGY.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE WONDERFUL and mysterious Madam WILCSON, as it might save them many misfortunes and give them good luck for life. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Her predictions are so true that some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. She is assisted by spirits of ancient Astrologists, of whom she is a descendant. Fee in full, for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents. Residence No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOUNDRY FURNISHING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscriber being about to change his business, offers the above for sale, with the Mills and Machinery for carrying it on. The business being well established and profitable, offers a rare chance to any one who may wish to purchase. For particulars, inquire of

GEO. E. DASCOMB,
Corner Greene and Wayne sts., Jersey City.

A PHYSICIAN OF EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE, and satisfactory credentials, desires to hear of a location where he may establish himself, either alone or with another physician. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Dec. 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second-cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M.

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $15; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship R. R. CUYLER, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

The HUNTSVILLE succeeds, and leaves on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 3 P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

The Steamer ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed and sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M.

Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
{ JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Dec. 11
TUESDAY	Jan. 8
TUESDAY	Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Nassau	$45
To Havana	$50

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN F. SEYMOUR and ROBERT W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. BUFFALO, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 William-street in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-five cents, with interest on one hundred dollars and thirty-four cents from the 9th day of December, 1859, and interest on three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-one cents, and interest from the 23d day of February, 1860, less the sum of one hundred and two dollars and interest from the 7th day of April, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1860.

WM. NORTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 26 William-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of November, 1860. n3-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860.

JOEL D. CORNELL,
n17-law6mS* Administrator.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN JUST LICENSED to the law, and who can influence, through his friends, a respectable practice, wishes a situation with an older lawyer in this City. The advertiser would prefer the office business at present. The highest testimonials will be given as to character, capabilities, &c. Address BENEDICT, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON WATER.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the breaking of the main water-pipes in 5th-av., the water supply is much reduced. Persons residing in the central part of the City can obtain water from the hydrants in 3d-av. down as low as 14th-st., and in 8th-av. as low as 42d-st., and in 9th-av. from 42d to 14th-st. The hydrants will be opened by the Water Police for this purpose. The utmost economy will be necessary to insure even a limited supply for domestic purposes. During this period the supply for shipping, manufactories, &c., will of necessity be cut off entirely. By order of the Board.

THOS. STEPHENS, President,
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN, Assistant Commissioner,
Dec. 6, 1860. Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1860. }

TO TAX PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, in pursuance of chapter 230 Laws of 1843, that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next, will be charged with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 22d day of October, 1860, to date of payment.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS OWING MONEY ON Plots in Union Cemetery, Long Island, will make payment to THOS. BROWN, Undertaker, on or before Jan. 1, 1860. From that time they will be sold. By order of Board of Trustees,

S. CRONK,
Dec. 7, 1860. Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURNITURE for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM, FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON.
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $100. 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

NO SUCH BARGAINS EVER OFFERED BEFORE.—A fine assortment of magnificent carved and plain pianos, full iron frame, overstrung, finished throughout in the best possible manner, and warranted, will be sold to suit the times. Any one wanting a good, reliable piano, at half the value, will call at the music store No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos fully warranted, 6¾ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $240. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW MUSIC FOR DAY SCHOOLS.—"Uncle Sam's," "Brother Jonathan's School," "Reception Day," "Beautiful School," "Don't you hear the Children Coming," "The Heavenly Land," &c. Price, $1 for 100 sheets. Just published by

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE near 19th-st., piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all Instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. I. ILSLEY & CO., No. 286 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1859. Manufactory and Wareroom 173 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

A LADY WISHES A FEW PUPILS IN music, and would also take a position as soprano singer in a choir; the best references given. Address C. M. Y., No. 145 West 37th-st., New-York.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.—THOMAS H. CHAMBERS' Piano-fortes and Melodeons, from $40 to $400. 8th st., corner 4th-av., in the "Bible House."

SINGERS WANTED.—A GOOD BASSO AND Tenor Singer wanted for Concerts. For further particulars, inquire of H. WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 6:15 P. M., from White-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

	FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 31ST-ST.
Express	7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail	at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,)	9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train	7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train	4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train	10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Suffern at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leaves Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:35 P. M., and 8:15 P. M. From New-York: For Suffern at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:50 P. M., and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Suffern at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8.45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson st., at 2 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank); Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased Firemen, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1861, at the Academy of Music. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the following officers:

HENRY A. BURR, President,
corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
East River Savings Bank.
JAMES F. WENMAN,
No. 146 Pearl-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A VERY STYLISH horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old, warranted in every respect. He can be used in double or single harness, and is a good saddle horse. To be seen at No. 21 West 13th-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1860.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
LAST DAY, POSITIVELY,
Of that superb and immensely popular domestic drama
ROSE ELMAR,
which has been received with unbounded applause. It will be produced this Afternoon and Evening, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, when the famous
MISS DORA DAWSON,
The great DOUBLE-VOICE SINGER, will also appear.
To be seen at all hours every Day and Evening,
THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
the most unique and singular human beings known.
WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN MONKEY,
the most curious and interesting creature living.
TWO ALBINO GIRLS,
white as snow, and white hair, with their black mother.
THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES!
just purchased at great expense, the most extraordinary sight ever beheld. Also, LIVING SEAL; HAPPY FAMILY; GRAND AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH of all kinds, the most interesting exhibition in the world.
Admission, only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette or Front Seats, 15 cents extra; children under ten, 10 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS
Of the
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
MUSICAL, SCENICAL,
MUSICAL, SCENICAL,
FARCICAL
FARCICAL
Burletta, In three acts, called the
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
Which will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT,
With
MISS LAURA KEENE
And
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY
In the cast.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
THE LAST GREAT SCENE,
THE LAST GREAT SCENE,
The
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
In the
BOWER OF FERNS,
Which is
THE GREATEST TRIUMPH
Of
SCENIC ART
EVER WITNESSED IN THIS COUNTRY.
Open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THE NEW
FIVE ACT COMEDY,
called the
MODEL HYPOCRITE,
Translated from the French and adapted by GEORGE FARREN, Esq.,
having excited the most profound interest and enthusiasm, will be acted
TO-NIGHT,
And every evening until further notice.
THE COMEDY
Includes in its
SUPERB CAST
The following
EMINENT ARTISTES:
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. Norton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Floyd, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Henriques, (her sixth appearance on any stage,) Miss Fanny Morant, &c., &c.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. Nixon......Sole Lessee and Manager.
ANNUAL BENEFIT FOR THE SCHOOL AND HOME FOR YOUNG DEAF MUTES.
SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 1860, AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,
Address by Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, and
EXAMINATION OF THE CHILDREN.
In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
the grand Sacred Drama of the
PRODIGAL SON.
At the conclusion of the entertainments the
YOUNG DEAF MUTES
will appear in an interesting Tableaux.
MONDAY EVENING—Mr. FORREST as "Macbeth."
TUESDAY—The PRODIGAL SON.

WINTER GARDEN.

In compliance with numerous requests,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will repeat his great personation of
RICHARD III.,
On THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Dec. 8.
In consequence of the nights now permitted to Mr. Booth to appear at this engagement being but few, this is
THE LAST TIME
he can appear in this character. The public should, therefore, not lose the only opportunity of witnessing this performance. On MONDAY EVENING he will repeat his great rôle of
RICHELIEU.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers......Spalding & Rogers.
GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock.
SONS OF FREEDOM,
L'ECHELLE PERILEUSE.
TONY PASTOR.
The Southern bred and highly trained Horse
HIRAM
LAUGHABLE PANTOMIME.
In the EVENING, GRAND PERFORMANCE
By WHOLE COMPANY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 8,
The performance will commence with
PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76.
After which RICHARD II. ON HORSEBACK.
To conclude with THE HOLE IN THE WALL.
Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, PUTNAM.

MELODEON—NO. 539 BROADWAY,

SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 1860.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7¼ P. M.
Three Roaring Farces, viz.:
KNOWLEDGE IS POWER,
PURSUIT OF BROWN and
THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.
In which the following distinguished artists will appear: Messrs. Turner, Serisee Thompson, Nichols, Allen, Mason, Harding, Roome and Reusch, Miss Walby, Fanny Thompson, Lalande, Louise and King.
A full Band of Negro Minstrels will enliven the performances with their rich jokes, conundrums, songs, duetts, &c. Prize jig, by Hank Mason, Premium Essence, by Allen. Fascinating Dances, Fanny Thompson, Agusta Walby and Ladies. Great Comic Song, "My Grandfather's Menagerie. New Ballad, by F. Harding. Music by Prof. Straub, written expressly for the Melodeon. "Judge not a man by his clothes." Sung by Miss Lalande, and a variety of amusements and continued performance from 7½ to 12 o'clock.

OUR UNION IN DANGER.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH
Will deliver a LECTURE ON THE PERILOUS STATE OF THE UNION, at the Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11. The Union—its perils, how created, and how to be averted. Henry Ward Beecher's Thanksgiving Sermon will be reviewed. Can the Union be saved? Ladies invited.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

AMERICAN ART!

The first exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society is now open at the National Academy Rooms, in 10th-st., near Broadway, with a choice collection of valuable PAINTINGS AND STATUARY BY AMERICAN ARTISTS,
Loaned from private collections together with the works contributed by the members of the Artists' Fund, to be sold at auction, on the 22d of December, at 8 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,

NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING,
AT GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
Admittance 25 cents.
E. SURVILLE, Director.

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Painted in 1857 by Dubufe.
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NO. 663 BROADWAY.
The finest Hall and the best Company in the country, consisting of over 40 performers.
SAM COWELL
Commences his engagement on the 17th inst.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,

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CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

CINDERELLA,

Painted by J. VAN LERIUS, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, is now on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to sundown.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, TENTH-STREET.

Artists' Fund Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary.

THE HEBREW LITERARY UNION BEG to announce that Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver his new humorous poem (written expressly for this Association) on

THE PRINCE'S VISIT,
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 356 Fulton st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming; also, an evening class, for ladies. Send for a circular. The next Soirée will be given at Gothic Hall, Adams-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. A Grand Complimentary Soirée on MONDAY, Dec. 17.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York—Open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters; evening for gentlemen. Schools and private classes in families attended. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

ANOTHER METROPOLITAN MYSTERY

APPALLING MURDER IN TWELFTH-STREET.

A Widow, Woman Assassinated in Broad Daylight---Robbery the Probable Motive---The Perpetrator Unknown.

The quiet neighborhood of Twelfth-street, near University-place, was profoundly shocked yesterday morning by the discovery of a murder which has seldom been paralleled in circumstances of atrocity, boldness, mystery and horror. The victim is Mrs. SARAH SHANCKS, a widow who, for many years past, has kept a small lace, embroidery and furnishing store in the Fifteenth Ward. She was a native of Boston, about 50 years of age, but much younger in appearance and in manner. Among her acquaintances she was esteemed as a person of good reputation, and her daughter is the wife of Mr. WILLIAM SMEATON, principal of the Fifteenth Ward Grammar School. For about a year past she had occupied the lower part of the two-story frame building No. 22 East Twelfth-street as a store and residence. By thrift and economy in the management of her business she had accumulated a few hundred dollars, most of which, however, she seems to have unfortunately lost through over-confidence in the honesty of some male acquaintances. It appears from what has been learned of her history, that Mrs. SHANCKS was susceptible to flattery, and through this weakness of character had been more than once made the dupe of designing men, who, under professions of regard and promises of marriage, had persuaded her to loan them the savings of her industry. Generally, she has had a girl living with her to assist her in business, who occupied the same sleeping apartments, but for some days past she had been living alone. Recently she lost the sight of one eye from sudden cold, and had since been partially disabled from business, during which time she obtained her meals from a boarding-house near by, and her food was brought to her by a little girl, a daughter of one of the neighbors.

This little girl, yesterday morning about 8½ o'clock, took her breakfast to her as usual, when she appeared to be in her ordinary health, and that was the last time she was seen alive. Two hours later, at 10½ A. M., a Miss FERGUSON, who sometimes did sewing for her, called at the store, and not finding Mrs. SHANCKS, she stepped toward the back room, and there discovered the lifeless body of her friend lying upon the floor, face downwards, in a pool of blood, and still warm. Miss FERGUSON immediately ran into the street, and alarmed the neighbors, who hastened to the house. The police were also summoned, and at once took possession of the premises.

A most horrid spectacle was presented. Upon the floor lay the mangled corpse. *Eighteen* jagged wounds were found upon the face and forehead, while a frightful gash in the throat, reaching back to the vertebral column, and severing all the veins and arteries of the neck, had nearly separated the head from the body. Scattered about the remains, and partially immersed in blood were fragments of broken bottles, a large earthen jar, also broken, a table knife, a small hatchet, without a handle, with bloody finger prints upon it, a loaf of bread cut in two, and a broken mahogany chair. Around both rooms, on the counter, sofa and tables were newly made garments of her customers, many of which had been apparently used by the murderer to wipe his blood stained hands. The money-box, in which she was accustomed to keep the proceeds of her business, was found upon the bureau in the room where the body lay, emptied of its contents excepting one penny, and the blood-marks with which it was covered were the only index to the motive of the murderer. The fact that the key of the front door and the door-post in the vicinity of the lock, were both stained with blood, indicated that the assassin had quietly entered the place while Mrs. SHANCKS was in the rear apartment eating her breakfast, and locking the door had stealthily approached his victim, whom he struck a powerful blow upon the head, probably either with the hatchet or the earthen jar, followed by repeated blows from the other articles found near the body—splinters of the bottles having been left in the wounds and pieces of the jar being imbedded in the skull—closing the murderous work by cutting the woman's throat. The persons living in the upper part of the house state that about 9 o'clock they heard a noise similar to that made by hammering, but no screams or anything extraordinary to attract their attention. The blood found upon the key and door-post seemed to be fresher than that about the body, leaving the inference that it had come from a wound on the hand of the murderer, who must have passed into the street with the evidences of his crime about him.

That such a crime should have been perpetrated in broad daylight, in a public place of business, is scarcely less surprising than that its perpetrator should have escaped the notice either of the police or of residents in the neighborhood.

Coroner JACKMAN has commenced an investigation of the case, but the evidence thus far elicited does not warrant us in forming any definite theory as to the person by whom the murder was committed.

The following-named persons were sworn in as jurors, and having viewed the body, the inquest was adjourned to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house.

H. J. Winser, No. 43 Woodhull-street, Brooklyn.
John McClenachan, No. 48 Summit-street, Brooklyn.
J. B. DeCue, No. 5 Cheever-place, Brooklyn.
Thos. Campbell, No. 122 East Twenty-sixth-street.
H. T. Meadows, No. 12 University-place.
Daniel Campbell, No. 122 East Twenty-sixth-street.
Daniel T. Thayer, No. 217 Spring-street.
Clifford Thompson, No. 168 East Twenty-first-street.
Jacob H. Ward, No. 229 Broome-street.
W. H. Lefferts, No. 16 Abingdon-place.
John A. Brady, No. 512 Broadway.

THE INQUEST.

TESTIMONY OF DR ALANSON S. JONES.

The first witness examined was:

Alanson S. Jones, M. D., who deposed—I reside at No. 42 University-place; at 10½ o'clock I was called to the house No. 22 East Twelfth-street, where I found deceased lying upon the floor on her right side, partly on her face, with her right arm raised and lying under her head; the floor immediately around her person was deluged with blood; the room was in disorder, a broken chair being near her, and fragments of bottles and a large-sized stone jar broken into pieces; upon turning the body over I examined the wounds, finding that the throat was cut, the skull fractured, and several contused wounds about the head; beside the body lay a table knife, covered with blood, which, in my opinion, was the instrument used for cutting her throat; a sheet was lying near the body, upon which bloody hands had recently been wiped; the body was still warm, and probably life had not been extinct more than an hour, I should judge, from the fluidity of the blood, which had not yet had time to coagulate; I also found blood-stains about the furniture in the room where the body lay; upon examining the outer room, I found blood upon the street door and upon the key, which was then fresh as if it had come from a wound made more recently than those upon the corpse, probably from a wounded hand; in this connection I desire to say that the broken earthen jar must unquestionably have been used to inflict the wounds upon the head, as particles of the jar were taken from the fracture in the skull; I was called to the house by the police.

TESTIMONY OF MISS CLARK.

Anna Maria Clark deposed—I live at present at No. 115 East Thirty-third street, but intend to remove to No. 400, Fourth avenue; I have been acquainted with deceased since last May; I have done sewing for her; I last saw her yesterday afternoon, between one and two o'clock; she was a widow; until three weeks since I lived in the house with her, and on several occasions I have seen Mr. William Chambers there; he used to do stamping of embroidery linen for her, and she had told me that in January she would be married to him; I have also seen a Mr. Charles Hardy there, but not within the last two months; on the last occasion that I saw him he borrowed a gold watch and chain from deceased, and $20 in money; he said he was going to attend a party, and would return the watch and chain next day; at the time mentioned, he returned to the house somewhat intoxicated, and said that he had lost the watch; Mrs. Shancks told me of this in confidence, and said that they had had some words about the watch; I understood that he also was an admirer of hers, and she was engaged to be married to him, but this trouble about the watch broke off their acquaintance; he never, to my knowledge, returned to the house afterwards, and she never obtained her watch from him; I never knew her to have more than $20 or $30 about the house at a time, except upon one occasion, when she procured $200 from the bank for the purpose of lending it, and at my suggestion she concealed it in the chimney; I heard of her death about twelve o'clock this morning, upon calling at her house to see her; I left Mrs. Shancks to go into business for myself.

TESTIMONY OF MISS FERGUSON.

Susan Ferguson deposed—I reside at No. 159 Sullivan-street; I have been acquainted with deceased about nine months, and was in the habit of visiting her often; I worked for her; I have never known of any person having quarreled with her; once she had some words with persons up stairs, but it did not amount to anything; this morning, about half-past ten o'clock, I called upon deceased to see about some work; not seeing anybody in the store I passed through into the back room, and found deceased lying upon the floor, with her head near the stove, as described by Dr. Jones; I then ran into the street and gave an alarm which brought the neighbors in; deceased had told me that she had had a falling out with Charles Hardy about her watch; on Wednesday last deceased sent a young man to my house asking me to go to her; I went there and asked her who the young man was, and she told me that he had previously done a job of carpentering for her, and she had given him six shillings to do some other work which he had failed to do; I remarked that I did not like his appearance, and she said that she did not like him either, as she thought he might rob her; she said that he would loiter about the store, and it was difficult to get him out; I advised her to be careful of him; for the past few days he has been in the habit of bringing her water and doing chores for her; I think I should be able to recognize him; he was apparently about seventeen years of age, tall and slightly built.

TESTIMONY OF ELIZABETH M'MANN.

Elizabeth McMann, a child 13 years of age, residing at No. 20 East Twelfth-street, deposed—This morning at 8 o'clock I went to see deceased for the purpose of getting her breakfast; she told me on Tuesday last that she would want me to go to Mrs. Davis' boarding house in Eleventh-street, to get her meals for two weeks to come, at the expiration of which time she hoped to be able to get them again herself; I asked her how she felt, and she replied that she was very well; I went and got her breakfast from Mrs. Davis, returning in about twenty minutes, when she told me to come again at 1 o'clock to go for her dinner; there was no one in the store at that time but herself; I then left her, and at about 10½ o'clock I heard of her death from the servant at Mrs. Davis'; I heard no noise about the house in the morning.

TESTIMONY OF MR. SMEATON.

William Smeaton, deposed: I live at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, and am Principal of Ward School No. 19, in Fourteenth-street; I am son-in-law to deceased; I last saw her alive on Tuesday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock; when I opened her store door, I observed a young man, apparently 19 or 20 years of age, talking to her; I remarked that it was very imprudent of her to stand near the door, as she had recently lost the sight of one eye from cold, and I thought that she was in danger of losing the other; I walked into the back room, and she followed me; the young man remained in the store; I asked her, in a dissatisfied tone, who he was; she said that he was a carpenter who worked for her a twelve month before; that she had paid him for that job, and for another that he had not done; she added that he had come then to do the work for which he had been paid, but that she did not want it done, as she feared that he was not honest, and she desired to get rid of him; at the time he took up a paper to read, and she told him he might take that home; he went out, saying that he would call again; I have seen lately a tall gentleman there, whom she told me was Major Bliss, standing behind the counter; this was probably about six weeks ago; on Tuesday last she told me that she intended to be married in a few days; a year and a half ago she lost $1,700 by loaning money to a man engaged in the manufacture of soap, or some other article, and that she felt perfectly secure, as she had security from the Danish Consul and a Mr. Scott or Schott, keeper of a boarding-house in Broadway; I think the person to whom she loaned the money was a man named Charles Hardy, but I am not sure; about six weeks ago, she got $200 from a lady to whom she had lent it at interest; about two weeks ago the lady called again, and wanted the money; deceased, before letting her have it, asked my advice upon the matter, being the first time that she had called upon me for counsel in her affairs; knowing that she had lost $300 at one time, and $500 at another by loaning it, besides the $1,700 before mentioned, and my wife (her daughter) having the impression that the men, Hardy and Chambers, were trying to get more money from her, I advised her to place it in the bank, but she said that she would not; I then offered to pay her the difference between the bank interest and the interest she was to receive from the lady, and she consented to lend it to me on those terms, but did not deliver it to me.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. CAMPBELL.

Jane Campbell deposed—I reside at No. 1 Waverly-place, and have known deceased about one year; I last saw her on Wednesday of this week, when I called upon her to pay her some money which I had collected for her; about three weeks ago she was taken sick with cold in her eyes, and I attended her for two weeks in the capacity of nurse; I never saw anybody at her house during that time but the Doctor, the man Chambers, her son-in-law, Mr. Smeaton, and her daughter; Chambers used to call almost every day, and she insinuated that he was to marry her; she seemed to be on good terms with the persons who live in the upper part of the house; I never knew of her having large amounts of money in her house, although she may have had.

THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Drs. John Beach and *Christopher Weltje*, deposed—We have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased, Sarah Shancks, at the house No. 22 East Twelfth-street; the body was found lying upon the floor; the head, face and hands were covered with blood, also the upper portion of the clothing; on examination of the scalp there were found the following wounds—three over the frontal bone; two over the right and one over the left parietal bones; one over the left temporal bone; on the forehead over the right eyebrow there were two; on the face there were four—one over the bridge of the nose; another extending from the outer angle of the left eye, running in a circular course to the lower portion of the nose; another on the left side of the upper lip; another, an inch in extent, just in front of the right ear; another commencing about an inch below and behind the left ear, running across the angle of the lower jaw in a straight direction, dividing the cheek and lower lip, and terminating at the middle of the chin; another through the neck, extending from ear to ear, dividing the muscles, vessels, trachea, esophagus, vessels and nerves, exposing the vertebræ of which the bodies of the third and fourth were cut into. On removing the scalp a fracture about an inch in extent was found over the parietal bone; on removing the calvarium, the dura mater was seen to be punctured, and the right side of the brain was very much injected. In our opinion death was caused by the injuries above described.

At this stage of the investigation the proceedings were adjourned to Monday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock. In the interval the police will make every effort in their power with the view of obtaining evidence to clear up the mystery which now enshrouds the case. The inquest will be resumed at the Station-House.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD AND THE COMMON COUNCIL.

ANOTHER "RING" JOB.

On the evening of Nov. 26, at a meeting of the Board of Councilmen, a series of resolutions was introduced by Mr. MCCARTHY, and which were hurried through as rapidly as they had been read, the passage of which affects seriously the interests of property-holders in the streets named therein. As an evidence that their passage had been pre-arranged, it is only necessary to add that they were at once sent to the Board of Aldermen, then in session, and promptly adopted. The resolutions give to the Third-avenue Railroad Company the following privileges, for which no compensation has been asked or tendered:

First—To lay a branch track in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, westerly from the Third-avenue, 150 feet in length, to connect with their present track in Third-avenue, with the necessary switches, curves and turnouts to operate the same. Permission is also given to the said Third-avenue Railroad Company to lay down and use a side track, with the necessary switches and turnouts, in the square in the Bowery, between Fifth and Sixth streets, the same to connect with their present track in the Bowery.

Second—To lay a double track in Seventieth-street, from the present track in the Third-avenue, westerly, to the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, to run their cars thereon, and to construct the necessary switches, curves and turnouts therefor. Permission is also given to the said Third-avenue Railroad Company to lay a branch track, not over 150 feet in length, to connect with their present track, with the necessary switches and turnouts, in Tryon-row.

Third—Permission is granted to lay an additional track in Park-row, from Tryon-row to Ann-street, west of the present tracks in Park-row, and to remove at their own expense so much of the sidewalk as may be necessary for its construction; and to lay an additional track west of the present tracks, with switches and turn-outs to connect with the tracks now laid in Park-row.

Fourth—*The Company is relieved from the provisions of the ordinance* requiring them to pay a portion of the expense incurred in paving the Third-avenue with Belgian pavement.

The above are the main provisions of the resolutions so quietly and hurriedly forced through both Boards, and which await now only the signature of the Mayor to become a law. One thing, however, the Municipal Solons have overlooked, viz: that no ordinance can be repealed by resolution, and therefore the Company, unless relieved by a repealing ordinance, must pay their portion of the Belgian pavement or the hire of their road. The inhabitants of One Hundred and Thirtieth and Seventieth streets are justly indignant at this summary action of the Common Council. Both are narrow streets, and in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, the location of a line of cars for the entire length of the block, will prove an unmitigated nuisance, while a double track laid in Seventieth-street, which is only 60 feet wide, will render that thoroughfare almost impassable. However, as this street leads directly to the Central Park, and as the receipts of the road will doubtless be largely increased by the privilege thus granted, it is not too much to assume that a fair equivalent has been disbursed for the grant. As a further evidence that the whole matter has been duly prearranged, it is asserted on high authority, that a leading official of the road has expressed his perfect indifference to the Mayor's signing or vetoing the resolutions, as in any event they were "bound to be put through."

As the paper was not handed in to the Mayor until the 28th ult., the ten days allowed to him for consideration have not yet expired, and it is not too late to present objections and remonstrances against this summary disposal of the rights of property owners.

CENTRAL PARK EXTENSION AND THE EXPENSES.

In April, 1859, the Legislature of the State authorized the addition to the Central Park, as then laid out, of the ground lying between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Ninth streets, and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, and during the Summer of that year Commissioners were appointed by the Supreme Court to award damages and lay assessments for the property taken for the Park, as well as that benefited by it. This Commission concluded their labors a few weeks since, and the maps were deposited in the office of Mr. EVEN, Superintendent of Street Improvements, and the public generally, as well as the parties specially interested, were invited to call and inspect them.

The bill of the Commission for estimated expenses, and which is, of course, to be added to the assessments for the improvement, has just been handed in, and is worthy the serious attention of those directly interested. We give the items in full as presented, and as they will be presented to the Supreme Court for taxation:

Commis'rs' Fees	$4,884 00	Advertising	$500 00
Clerks	6,588 00	Surveyor	125 00
Appraisers	500 00	Draft & Copies Report	5,375 00
Surveyor	49 272 89	Advertising	800 00
Office Rent	3 680 00	Posting Notices	228 00
Livery Bill	150 00	Stationery	590 00
Stationery	500 00		
Total			$73,192 89

Some of the items may strike parties interested as coming fairly within the charge of exorbitant. That of the Surveyor, for more than $49,000, has been subjected to the test of comparison, and half a dozen eminent surveyors, who have been applied to for estimates of the actual cost, and of the prices at which they would have performed it, place the amount below $16 000, thus leaving a very large margin for profit on the present bill. The Commissioners must have had 470 meetings to earn the amounts due to each, viz.: $1,628; but the clerks seemed to fare even better than their superiors, for their quota amounts to $6,500, and this at $3 per day, while the Commissioners, at $4 per day each, have only earned a total of four thousand eight hundred and odd dollars. The advertising amounts to $1,300, the stationery to $1,000, and the office rent nearly $4,000 more. This grand total of $73,192 89 is to be added to the amount assessed on the owners of property in the vicinity of the enlargement, and should the report be not confirmed by the Supreme Court, the City must foot that portion of the bill, so that, in any event, the Commissioners, clerks, &c., &c., are sure of their pay.

THE CITY CANVASS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday continued the work of canvassing the returns of the recent Municipal election. The Second, Third, Fourth, Eighth, and Ninth Wards were canvassed, but nothing transpired to change the result as heretofore published. The Board meet again at 9 o'clock this morning.

CITY VAGRANTS.

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES.

The following report was yesterday presented to the Board of Police Justices by Judge WELSH, and referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances:

To the Board of Police Justices:

The frequency of applications for the consent of the committing magistrate to discharges signed by a Commissioner of Public Charities and Corrections, of vagrants committed to the Workhouse, before the expiration of their sentences, seems to require action by the Board of Police Justices, whereby uniformity of practice in regard to the grounds of concurrence may govern all the magistrates. In a large majority of the cases the magistrate's consent is asked for on the signature of a Commissioner to the discharge, no reason being assigned for the remission of the sentence. A number of such cases are now before me, in which the evidence on file is of such a character as to cause me to withhold my signature; without which, of course, under the act of 1853, the prisoners may not lawfully be discharged by the Commissioners.

I suggest that a rule be adopted requiring that the grounds upon which any such discharge is deemed proper, be filed in the Police Court, for the information of the police, who usually are the prosecutors, and of the public generally. There is another point in this direction that seems to demand the consideration of the Board. I am informed that many instances have recently occurred of discharges from the Workhouse, in cases where the consent of the committing magistrate was withheld. My attention was first called to this matter by the affidavit of Mrs. ANN TRAVERS, accompanying this communication; the ELIZA O'LEARY therein mentioned, was sentenced to the Workhouse by me as an habitual drunkard, destitute, on the 21st of October last, for six months, and I have not consented to her discharge. I caused inquiries to be made at the Workhouse, in relation to her apparent escape, as well as to the whereabouts of the following persons committed by me, for whom discharges were before me signed by a Commissioner:

Name.	Offence.	Unexpired Term.
Catharine Quinn	destitute prostitute	5 mos., 12 days
Mary Johnson	destitute prostitute	4 mos., 19 days
Sophia Clancey	destitute prostitute	4 mos., 16 days
Florence Morton	destitute prostitute	4 mos., 14 days
Mary Jane Smith	idle vagrant	1 mo., 16 days
Ellen Carn	public beggar	5 mos., 18 days
James Cunningham	destitute drunkard	3 mos., 7 days
James McDermott	destitute drunkard	1 mo., 19 days
James Dougherty	destitute drunkard	5 mos., 28 days

They were each committed for six months, except MCDERMOTT and SMITH, who were respectively committed for four months and sixty days. My information is that all said persons were discharged before the expiration of their sentences; none of the discharges were concurred in by me. I addressed a note to Mr. JOHN FITCH, the Warden of the Workhouse, inquiring by what authority the discharges had been made. The Warden replied by note hereunto submitted.

Annexed is the discharge for ELIZA O'LEARY, that was sent for my concurrence. The other discharges are similar. There are two for FLORENCE MORTON—the first signed by one Commissioner, and the second (three days after) by another. In the first discharge her residence is given as at Philadelphia, in the second as at No. 23 Laurens-street. The evidence is that she has been a common prostitute and vagrant in this City for two years past. A memorandum on the discharge for ELLEN CAIN occurs in these words: "Never here before." Her name occurs in a printed report of the Commissioners as having been committed to their custody on three other occasions. The same memorandum occurs, as you will perceive, on the discharge for ELIZA O'LEARY, who appears in their report as having been committed to the custody of the Commissioners twelve times.

Respectfully,
J. H. WELSH, Police Justice.

Police Court, First District—State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—*Ann Travers*, of No. 16½ Hamilton-street, being duly sworn, says: On the 21st day of October, 1860, I made a charge of vagrancy against my daughter, Eliza O'Leary, who is an habitual drunkard; that she is destitute, and has no means of support; that she has been drunk almost daily during the past two years, and wanders about the streets night and day, lodging in the open air and alleyways; that she has been convicted of vagrancy four times on my complaint, and sent to Blackwell's Island, and I have found it impossible to reform her; that she is 39 years of age, is the mother of one child, now living, and is now pregnant; she has never been married, but has for several years past been known by the assumed name of O'Leary; on the day above mentioned, Justice Welsh, on my complaint, convicted her of vagrancy, and sentenced her to the workhouse for the term of six months, from whence she was discharged, as she informs me, and returned to my house about three weeks after such sentence; that I made no application for her discharge and did not desire her discharge; I have since found her at the foot of Jefferson-street in a state of intoxication. During the last eight years she has been committed, for intoxication, over one hundred times at the different Police Courts; and, for her protection, I have several times caused her arrest, and had her sent to the workhouse as aforesaid, but have found it impossible to keep her there, as she has always been discharged before the expiration of her term of sentence, and usually within a few days after her sentence returned to me.

her
ANN X TRAVERS.
mark.

Sworn before me, Nov. 28, 1860.
RICHARD KELLY, Police Justice.

WORKHOUSE, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30.

J. H. Welsh, Esq., Police Justice:

SIR: In reply to yours of this date, I am instructed, by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, to say that all information respecting the matter is to come through them.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN FITCH, Superintendent

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.
NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 1860.

The Warden of the Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, will discharge from custody, Eliza O'Leary, residence Hamilton street, near Monroe-street. Committed Oct. 21, six months, 1860, by J. H. WELSH, Police Justice.

——— ———, Police Justice.

S DRAPER, Esq, Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REV. J. C. FLETCHER ON SWITZERLAND.—Another of those entertaining lectures of Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, was delivered last evening, at Cooper Institute, before another large and interested audience. His theme was Switzerland, and he considered it with the same clearness of conception, elegance of diction and purity of pronunciation which have characterized all his recent public efforts. He glanced at the experiences of travelers in approaching the lands of lakes and mountains, photographed the main features of the country,—the Jura, blue Geneva and Mont Blanc, "the monarch of mountains," crowned with perennial snow,"—examined its ancient and modern history,—especially dwelling upon the story of WILLIAM TELL, and denying in good set terms the truth of the assertion that the hero was a myth,—and related many amusing anecdotes of his travels. Mr. FLETCHER will deliver the last lecture of the course at the same place next Monday evening. His subject will be "Italy and Garibaldi."

THE CITY AND ITS VICTIMS.—Rev. Dr. NEWELL, Pastor of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Allen and Grand streets, has given notice to his people that he intends to deliver four Sabbath evening discourses upon "The great City and its many victims." His first discourse, to-morrow evening, will be upon "The City and the victims of its 8 000 dram-shops." The three remaining subjects will be "The victims of its Brothels, its Theatres, and its Gambling Saloons." These discourses are greatly needed. The election of many of our City rulers is secured by the votes of immoral men, therefore very little can be expected from them in the way of closing these nurseries of crime. The powerful appeals of the pulpit and the forcible persuasions of public opinion are essential to any success in this direction.

ARRIVAL OF RAREY, THE HORSE TAMER.—Mr. J. T. RAREY, the celebrated horse tamer, arrived from England in the steamship *Asia*, yesterday afternoon, and took rooms at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where the notoriety he has gained as a tamer of wild and vicious horses, caused him to be viewed with great curiosity. During the evening he was the favorite subject of conversation in the parlors of the hotel.

THE MAGDALEN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The sermon of Rev. Dr. WM. HOGE on behalf of the Magdalen Benevolent Society, postponed on account of illness, will be delivered to-morrow evening, December 9, in the Pilgrim church, corner of Henry and Remsen streets, Brooklyn. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken in aid of the object of the Association.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Mr. J. H. SIDDONS has been appointed teacher of Elocution to the pupils of Columbia College, and has this week entered upon his duties.

An Old Dodge Revived.

Southern trade must still be worth something to Northern merchants, if there is any significance in the activity of those individuals who make a living by extorting money through threats of denouncing as "Black Republicans" those who do not comply with their demands. The latest scheme of this kind which has come to our knowledge is one devised by the publisher of a "Southern Steamboat and Railroad Guide," a pamphlet of nearly 200 pages, which is almost entirely filled with the cards of houses engaged in the Southern trade. Within the last day or two this gentleman called on a large fancy goods dealer in Chambers-street, who has advertised with him during the last year, presented a copy of the *Guide* for the current month, and with it a bill for advertising, amounting to $50. When told that the bill had been paid, he explained that it was for a future insertion of the card, and, by way of incentive, called the attention of his intended victim to a page which read in this wise: "To Southern Merchants. ☞ Avoid the Black Republican houses in New-York. Messrs. ——, No. — street sell their diamonds and jewelry to the South—have made their money out of Southern merchants, yet Mr. —— votes for ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President. Mr. ——, of the above firm, told us that he wanted the 'Southerners money.' Will our Southern friends still continue to lavish upon this Black Republican house their money? Mark this house. In our January edition we intend to publish every Black Republican house in New-York that sells to the South." To the surprise of this enterprising publisher the exhibition of this document did not have the least effect on the nerves of his victim. The merchant coolly informed him that he had missed his mark entirely; that he had no fear of such threats as he was making, and that he would not allow his advertisement to go in the *Guide* on any terms. At this unexpected rebuff the publisher remarked, "Well, if you are not with us you are against us," and left the store. We have the satisfaction of knowing that he received a similar reception from a number of prominent firms on Chambers-street. If the roll of bills which he boastingly displayed to some on whom he called, were not largely counterfeit, he must have found some weak-minded merchants, who forgot that this dodge has been tried so frequently that Southerners by this time know perfectly well that money is the touchstone by which these black and white lists are made up. Those who feel any interest in ascertaining who refused to respond to this swindler's claim for money are referred to the January number of the *Guide*, where they will find them figuring as Black Republicans.

The Last Robbery at the Post-office.

A case is now before U. S. Commissioner BETTS, in which AMOS LEEDS, a young man about 22 years of age, stands charged with having purloined sundry letters from the Post-office in this City, addressed to individuals and firms, with the design of embezzling their contents. Among these was a registered letter addressed to CHARLES A. HASLETON, of New-York, which contained a Bank check. This he obtained possession of, as alleged, by signing to the required receipt the name of MR. HAZLETON. Other letters were then placed in the office to the same address, which LEEDS called for and received on the following day, when he was arrested by those who had been watching his movements.

The testimony of Mr. HOLBROOK the Post-office Agent, shows that LEEDS had been in the habit of calling for letters addressed to various parties, giving plausible reasons for such application; that on his arrest, he explained his frequent calls at the post-office and using different names by saying that he had been answering matrimonial advertisements, and expected replies. A letter which he had just taken from the post-office was found upon him, opened, and the money it had contained in his possession. The case would seem to be a repetition of the crime of which JAMES S. WILLIAMS, in the Norwalk Bank case, was convicted. The examination before the Commissioner will probably be concluded to-day.

Fires.

IN A KEROSENE OIL FACTORY.

About noon yesterday a fire occurred from spontaneous combustion in the Kerosene oil factory of JOHN D. MCCRARY, No. 333 Stanton-street, corner of Mangin. By obtaining water from the river the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames before damage exceeding a couple of hundred dollars had resulted.

IN A SHIRT STORE.

The members of No. 21 Engine Company at 8 o'clock last evening, observed a bright light in ZELLMACHER'S shirt-store, on the third floor of premises, No. 333 Broadway. Having broken into the building, it was found that a chair with a coat hanging over it had been placed too close to a stove which was red hot. By the time the store was entered the garment was consumed, and the chair and floor had taken fire, but by throwing the burning stuff into the street, the firemen prevented probably what might have proved a disastrous conflagration.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. L. Trumbull of Illinois, and C. H. Sherrill of New-York, Thomas Petherick of Pennsylvania, and A. F. Edwards of Saratoga, are at the Astor House.

Maj. J. T. Sprague, U. S. A., James Nicoll of Quebec, Simon Stevens, of Lancaster, Pa., G. Starbuck of Nantucket, G. Glencross of Sheffield, Eng., and W. Birdsall of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. T. Rarey, the horse tamer, from England, E. Powers of England, C. Phillips and J. T. Moore of Virginia, Homer Ramsdell of New-York, F. Nye of New-York, and F. Monguand of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge Doyle and family of the Bahama Islands, J. B. Wheelock of Texas, and E. B. Wickersham of Philadelphia, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

C. N. Yeomans, Superintendent of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, Capt. J. L. Lewis of Geneva, A. K. Stockwell of Mississippi, R. A. Young of Canada, and J. M. and R. O. Chambers of Georgia, are at the Metropolitan.

H. B. Boynton of Alabama, and C. Thornton of Haddonfield, Eng, are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Explosion on Board the Spanish Frigate—One Man Dead.

By the explosion on board the Spanish frigate *Berengurla*, in the Dry Dock at the Navy-yard, Thursday night, three men only were seriously injured. There was no powder on board, as has been stated, except two charges which had just been drawn by a soldier named RAMON. These charges RAMON had in a "passing box," and was conveying it to the magazine. He had a lighted cigarette in his mouth, and a spark from that caused the explosion. RAMON was badly mutilated, and in the excitement of the moment, jumped from the frigate into the dry-dock, a distance of some thirty feet, receiving such injuries that he died soon after the accident. One man, who was in a hammock near where the explosion occurred, was blown out of his bed and severely burned, and lacerated about the face by some flying missile. Another man standing near was also pretty severely injured. The body of RAMON was interred yesterday in the Naval Hospital grounds, on Flushing-avenue. The wounded men are now in the Naval Hospital, where, under the care of House Surgeon GWINN and Assistant-Surgeon KIRBY, they will receive all the aid medical skill can suggest.

There are in this Hospital now 69 patients, 25 of whom were brought home from the Gulf of Mexico in the *Savannah*. There is no contagious disease, however.

THE CORNER-STONE OF A NEW CHURCH LAID.—The corner-stone of Christ Church Mission Chapel was laid yesterday afternoon by Bishop POTTER, with the usual exercises. The new church is to be erected on the corner of Clinton and Luquer streets, extending 90 feet in the former, and with a front of 45 feet on the latter-named street. The style of architecture is of the Independent order—that is a combination of different styles, such as pleased the architect; but it, nevertheless, will be quite as agreeable to the eyes, judging from the plans, as if it conformed to some established order. The material used will be brick. There will be a large basement for Sabbath School purposes, above which is to be the auditorium, sufficiently large to accommodate about 1,000 persons. The whole cost of the structure will be about $10,000, and when completed, in February next, will be quite an addition to the appearance of that now sparsely populated portion of Brooklyn. This Society is an offshoot from Dr. Spear's Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison streets. Rev. Mr. BARNES will discharge the pastoral duties.

PANIC IN A SCHOOL.—At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, quite a panic was created in the Church of the Assumption School—York, near Jay street—by an alarm of fire, but fortunately no harm resulted therefrom. It seems that some person put some sweepings into one of the hot-air registers, which made a dense smoke, and hence the alarm of fire.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The Annual Festival for the benefit of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, was opened at Montague Hall yesterday afternoon, and will be continued through this afternoon and evening. The children in charge of this Society, to the number of 150, were present last evening, and attracted very general attention.

BURGLARS SENTENCED.—THOMAS CONNELLY, JAMES CANFIELD and MATHEW RILEY, three boys convicted of burglary in the third degree, a few days ago, in the Court of Sessions, were yesterday sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary. These offenders are aged respectively 16, 17 and 19.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—TIMOTHY DELANEY, car driver on the Broadway Railroad, was, by collision with another vehicle, on Thursday, thrown violently to the pavement, sustaining such injuries about his head that he died yesterday morning..... PETER STROUSE, farmer, residing in the Eighteenth Ward, was instantly killed, yesterday, by falling from a wagon on Ewen-street.

ACCIDENT.—GEORGE W. SMITH, corner of South Sixth and Fifth streets, was seriously injured a few days since by a trap-door falling upon him while he was in an out-building on his own premises. One arm was badly fractured, and he received other severe injuries.

INSTALLATION.—The Rev. N. M. GAYLARD was duly installed on Thursday evening, as pastor of the Fourth Congregational Church, Cumberland-street, near Fourth-avenue. Rev. C. W. BIDDLE, Rev. B. PETERS, Rev. I. J. SAWYER, and others took part in the proceedings.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for Monday next, Nos. 1 to 20, both inclusive.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE!!!

$300,000 WORTH
of
WINTER CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, &C.,
for
MEN AND BOYS,
to be sold off at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE
By the 1st of January.

In view of the condition of the times, we have concluded to dispose of our entire stock on hand at a very great sacrifice on the cost.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 256, 258 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1860.

DEAR MR. PUBLIC: We cordially invite you and Mrs. Public, together with Master and Miss Public, to call and examine the largest, finest, and best assorted stock of Skates and skate "fixings" you ever laid eyes on.

Yours, truly,
CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

ROSE ELMER is performed to-day, for the last time at Barnum's Museum, at 3 o'clock afternoon, and 7½ evening. All the living wonders, as the Aztec Children, What is It? Albinos, Aquaria, &c., are to be seen at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA OR BRONCHITIS POSITIVELY CURED—HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are warranted to cure asthma, bronchitis or any disease affecting the respiratory organs. The most virulent cases have been cured within three weeks by these medicines.

[Advertisement.]

"CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR."—Its near approach has caused KNOX to issue his holiday hat, a dressy and most attractive fabric. It is now ready for delivery, at No. 212 Broadway.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 7.

COTTON—Sales to-day 5,500 bales. The market closed depressed, owing to an unfavorable turn in the rates of exchange. We quote middling at 9½c. The sales of the week foot up 40,000 bales, and the receipts for the same time 59 500 bales, against 71,500 for the corresponding week in last year. The exports of the week sum up 61,500 bales and the total exports to date 402,000 bales. Receipts at this port to date less than last year, 127,000 bales; ditto at all Southern ports less than last year, 243,000 bales; stock, 386,000. SUGAR buoyant, at 4c.@5¼c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 18c.@20c. COFFEE quiet; sales of the week, 4,550 bags; imports for the week, 9,500 bags; stock, 39,000 bags, against 65,000 bags last year. Sterling Exchange, 95@98; Sight Exchange on New-York, ¾@1½ ℘ cent. discount. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 7.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull, at 1c.@2c. lower; sales, 17,000 bushels, at 69c.@70c. for No. 1, and 66c.@67c. for No. 2, in store. CORN quiet; sales, 6,000 bushels, at 26¼c., in store. OATS firm; sales, 22,000 bushels, at 17½c. *Receipts*—2,500 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn. Exchange on New-York scarce and nominal, at 8@10 ℘ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 7.

FLOUR unchanged and in moderate demand, at $4 25@$4 30. WHISKY dull at 14c. HOGS dull, and holders are willing sellers at $5 25, but buyers holding off; no sales at the close over $5. Receipts to-day 4,000 head. MESS PORK $14. LARD at 9c.@9¼c. Green meats nominal. Money stringent. Sight Exchange on New-York firm at ¾ ℘ cent. premium.

MOBILE, Friday, Dec. 6.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 3,000 bales, at 9½c. for Middling. Sales of the week, 15,500 bales. Receipts the same time, 19,000 bales, against 31,000 bales in the corresponding week in last year. Decrease of receipts, 69,500 bales. Exports, 18,000 bales. Stock in port, 141,000 bales. Exchange on New-York ¼@⅜ ℘ cent. discount.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 7.

FLOUR dull and heavy; Howard-street and Ohio are held at $5; City Mills at $4 75. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN steady; new white and yellow at 60c.@61c. PROVISIONS nominal; Mess PORK at $17@17 50. LARD, 10½c. COFFEE dull at 13c.@14c. WHISKY lower, at 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 7.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet; sales 4,000 bushels. Red, $1 20@$1 27; white, $1 30@$1 37. CORN quiet; sales 2,000 bush. at 65c.@67c. WHISKY dull at 19c.@19½c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,400 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency. Sales of the week, 8,600 bales, and receipts, 4,800 bales.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Arago* close to-day at 10½ o'clock.

The Cuban mails by the *Matanzas* close to-day at 1 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 7—*In Steamship Asia, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Babcock, Miss Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Wing, Mrs. Cohen and child, Miss Dahring, Mrs. H. Dahring, Mrs. C. Dahring, Miss Jane C. Gray, Mrs. Henry and two children, Miss Henry and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lewis, two children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Renshaw, Dr. C. De Leon, Mr. Rarey, G. Mahon, J. Lowitz, Mr. Barnewell, D. Douglas, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mersereau, O. W. Joslyn, V. M. Moore, C. Todd, J. D. Schuyler, Col. James Chambers and son, Mr. Merrill, F. P. Henry, Miss Anderson, Miss Lees, J. F. Dugan, Mr. Needles, Mr. Fervis, F. C. Lord, John Mellius, J. G. Doubleday, Albert Molton, James A. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Le Messurer, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Young, J. G. Day, H. Winter, Babcock, Cannon, H. B. Bauers, John F. Lord, J. T. Divves, Caldwell, Graham, Judge Doyle and lady, E. Lafourcade, Debost, Sellairs, S. W. Mystrom, S. W. Phœnix, S. Whitney, S. H. Pearce, Black, Jenn Lewis, Schaeffer, Jas. R. Connor, Barnoux, J. M. Maxm[illegible], F. Duhring, C. H. Thornton, McGrath, Johns[illegible], Hieronimous, George Clencross, Berrard, Miss [illegible] Hill, Jas. McCulloch, R. B. Koeff, Henry Peters, A. Meyers, Wm. Jagger, Jas. M. McDougall, George Rowley, Master Gurney, Lieut. Oldfield. Total, 100.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 12 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises.. 2 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 46 | Gov. Island. 4 35 | Hell Gate.. 5 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Arago, Gadsden, Havre, New-York and Havre Steamship Co.; Glasgow, Roskill, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Cadwalader, Pierson, Baltimore.

Ships Golden Rocket, French, London, Brett, Son & Co.; Toulon, Upshur, New-Orleans, T. N. Stanton; Volga, Holm, W. Ropes & Co.; Germania, Frank, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Carl Von Linn, (Swed.,) Norlund, Liverpool, Funke & Meinke; Fergus, (Br.,) Wolf, London, Boyd & Hincken; Azelia, Davis, Rio Janeiro, G. L. Coit; Princeton, Seeley, Demarara, H. Barnes; August & Jeanette, (Pruss.,) Schwandtinger, Cork and market, A. Wendt & Co.

Brigs Starlight, Cook, Gibraltar, L. Nickerson; J. H. Jones, Mills, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; C. C. Billings, Coit, Havana, Maguire & Armstrong; Independence, (Br.,) Hamilton, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Acadian, Kneman, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Penguin, (Br.,) Conyer, Bermuda, Middleton & Co; Princess Royal, Newbold, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Fanny Lincoln, Parsons, Cork and market, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Model, Dow, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Napoleon, Limond, Georgetown, J. L. Davis; L. P. Smith, Hillman, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Anta, Doherty, Aux Cayes, Delafield, Wilson & Co.; Akolana Wheeler, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; W. S. Tisdale, Fournier, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; Arietas, Chase, Jacmel, Kunhardt & Co.; Mary, Smith, Fredericksburgh, R. R. Walker; A. J. De Rosset, Brown, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Asia, Lott, Liverpool Nov. 24, and Queenstown 25th, at 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and 100 passengers to E. Cunard. Nov. 24, in the Mersey, signalized ships Henry, John Bright and Lucy Thompson, bound in; the Onward and Kertche towing out. Dec. 6, 4:03 P. M., passed steamship Africa, hence.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Vale, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Seth Sprague, Gillespie, Rotterdam 38 ds., with mdse. and 8 passengers to Atkins & Co. Had a fine passage up to the Banks; since which heavy gales. Nov. 24, in a gale from N. E., shifted cargo and done considerable damage.

Ship Kitty Simpson, Hepburn, Liverpool Nov. 2, with mdse. to L. H. Simpson. Has been 20 ds. W. of the Banks with heavy westerly gales.

Ship Wm. Chamberlain, Knapp, Liverpool Oct. 11, with mdse. to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Ship William Tell, Funk, Havre Oct. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Emma Cushing, (of Wiscasset,) Dixon, Smyrna Sept 30, with fruit to Yates, Porterfield & Co. Has had very heavy weather.

Bark Hobentauffen, (Brem.,) Laruke, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig Iza, (of Searsport,) Williams, Trinidad, Cuba, Nov. 26, with sugar and honey to R. P. Buck & Co. Brig Franconia, for New-York, sld. 3 ds. previously.

Brig Daring, Smith, Nassau, N. P., Nov. 15, with salt, sponge, &c., to John R. Bacon & Co.

Brig Judge Blaney, (of Boston,) Coombs, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal, for Boston.

Brig Innisfail, (Br., of Dublin,) Gregg, Ardrossan 36 ds., with pig iron to Cruikshank & Boorman.

Brig Salmah, (Br.,) Crow, Maitland, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Edward, Hodgdon, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Euphemia, Bayley, Mayaguez, P. R., Nov. 16, with sugar and fruit to S. W. Lewis & Co. Has had constant heavy weather during the latter part of the passage, split sails and lost foretopmast. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Newton, Nassau, Fla., 8 ds., with yellow pine to J. Holmes. 6th inst., saw a small schr. ashore, between Barnegat and Little Egg Harbor; apparently had just gone on.

Schr. C. E. Buck, (of Orland,) Coombs, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Lovet Peacock, Hobart, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton &c. to D. C. Murray.

Schr. James Steele, Martin, Virginia 3 ds., with shingles to Wm. J. Wright.

Schr. Emily Pierson, Hoadley, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Mary Adelaide, Mellicer, Accomac 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Myrover, Hughes, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Eothan, Connelly, Norfolk 4 ds., with corn to J. G. Williams.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W.

The U. S. sloop-of-war for the Gulf of Mexico, has anchored at Quarantine.

Below.

Ship Leontine, of and from Bremen.
Bark "Kaw," from Malaga.
Bark Cora, from Monrovia, 48 ds.
Bark R. H. Gamble, Powell, from St. Marks, 12 ds.—(All by pilot boat Chas. H. Marshall, No. 3.)
Schr. Victoria, of Falmouth, N. S.—(By pilot boat Jane, No. 1.)
Ship Matoaka, (of Boston,) Grows, Sunderland 104 ds.
Bark J. C. Kuhne, Moss, Glasgow, to Dunham & Dimon.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Yorktown, Capt. Parrish, of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company's line, has been withdrawn from the line for the present. The Roanoke, Capt. Couch, will take her place, and leave for Norfolk, Petersburgh and Richmond every Saturday at 3 o'clock. The Jamestown, Skinner, leaves for same place every Tuesday at 3 o'clock P. M.

Capt. Vaile, of the steamship Patapsco, arrived this morning from Portland, and reports that the Shovle Full Lightship on Nantucket Shoals has gone adrift from her station; also the buoy on Sow and Pigs, Vineyard Sound.

PENSACOLA, Nov. 29.—The brigantine A. C. Merryman, of Gardner Me., from Havana, in ballast, went ashore on Wednesday afternoon on St. Rose Island. She lies well up on the beach, and, to all appearances, not damaged; still there are doubts of her getting off, as she is inside of two reefs, where there is only 4 to 6 feet of water at high tide. She has been stripped of her materials.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 20.—The damaged cargo of bark Anna Nelson, (previously reported on fire,) has been sold, and brought $29,500. The brig Robert A. Fisher, from New-York, with a general cargo, has damaged cargo considerably.

Spoken, &c.

Maine—schr., hence for Wilmington, Dec. 5, off Cape Hatteras.

R. C. Dyer—brig, Wyman, hence for St. Jago, Dec. 4, lat. 38 47, lon. 72 57.

Foreign Ports.

[PER ASIA.]

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Nov. 25.

Arrived from New-York—Sir Robert Peel, at Dartmouth; Friccine, at Queenstown; W. F. Storer, New-World, Lucy Thompson, and John Bright, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Caura and Pesalia, at Barcelona.

Arrived from Charleston—Industrie, at Bordeaux; Paquita, at Barcelona.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?—AS THIS question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and Nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class; and, as a result of this effort and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health; and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an untimely grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it mothers, TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the one Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be COMING. Nature and human society are always self-applying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN Nor does she want to prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of "ten years' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her, on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior of the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, NEW-YORK, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY,) STRADELLA.
Mme. INEZ FABBRI..........as..........Leonora.
Sig. STIGELLI..........as..........Stradella.
CARL FORMES (first time in America) as...Barbarino—A rôle which was expressly composed for him, and in which he stands as unrivaled as in that of Plunkett.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec 7, 1860.
First and only night of Flotow's charming Opera of STRADELLA,
with the following great cast:
Mme. INEZ FABBRI..........as..........Leonora.
Sig. STIGELLI..........as..........Stradella.
CARL FORMES (first time in America) as Barbarino.
Sigs. QUINTO and MULLER in the other rôles.
Grand Chorus, Orchestra and Corps de Ballet.
Conductor..........THEO. THOMAS.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.
ON MONDAY, Dec. 10, only night of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
MME. INEZ FABBRI,
in her great rôle of Alice.
MME. VON BERKEL as Isabella.
SIG. STIGELLI,
in his great character of Robert.
CARL FORMES,
in his great character of Bertram.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
The sale of tickets for this (Saturday) evening, STRADELLA, and for Monday, ROBERT commences this morning at the Academy of Music; C. Bruesing's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Sibell's stationery store.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.

TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends, can be supplied with drafts for any amount payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old established place of business,

No. 86 South-st.,
New-York.

CHARLES-STREET UNION PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—A public meeting of the friends of the majority of the session of said congregation and any other persons who may wish to attend, will be held at the Metropolitan Building, No. 95 6th-av., on TUESDAY next, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., to deliberate on the proper course to adopt in the present difficulties in said congregation, and to consider the propriety of taking steps to organize a new United Presbyterian congregation.

THE DEVOTIONAL MEETINGS OF THE Young Men's Christian Association will be conducted THIS EVENING by Rev. Dr. TYNG, of the Episcopal Church, and on WEDNESDAY EVENING next by Rev. Dr. JAS. FLOY, of the Methodist Church. They are held in the Rooms No. 817 and 819 Broadway, at 8½ P. M.